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ABSTRACT

Based on a survey of college and university libraries conducted in the fall of 1969, this report provides aggregated or summary data for 2,330 libraries or 95.8% of the college and university libraries in the nation. The libraries surveyed accounted for a total expenditure of about $585 million, of which nearly $318 million was paid for salaries and wages of 45,150 staff members. The total holdings of these libraries provided user access to 333 million items of printed, unreduced materials (books, periodicals and other serial titles) and nearly 65 million microform items (microfilms and all other reduced formats). A promising development for improving access to library resources for small institutions is the advent of "joint libraries." A joint library is defined as a combining of library resources of two or more institutions, which serves all the institutions concerned, or the library may serve one whole institution and a branch campus of another institution. The largest expenditure increase (20%) was for books and other library materials, the smallest (14%) was for salaries of the regular staff. (Author/NH)

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LIBRARY STATISTICS OF COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES, Fall 1969; Analytic Report.

by
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Library Surveys Branch

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
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HIGHLIGHTS

1. Operating expenditures of college and university libraries totaled $585 million in 1968-69, representing a 15-percent increase over the previous year. Of the total expenditures, $318 million was for salaries of regular staff and wages of hourly staff, while $213 million was for books and other library materials.

2. Some 328.6 million physical (unreduced) volumes were held at the end of 1968-69, up 8 percent from the previous year's count. Periodical titles increased 4 percent, to 2.6 million titles. Microfilm reels rose 20 percent to a total of 6.3 million, while microtext other than microfilm reels increased 30 percent to 58.3 million units.

3. Nonbudgeted support services, or services not charged to the libraries' accounts (and not included in the above figures), totaled $16.0 million. Of that sum, 70 percent or $11.0 million was for hourly assistance to the libraries by students paid under the Federal College Work-Study Program.

4. From fall 1968 to fall 1969, regular (nonhourly) staff rose 4 percent, to 45,150 full-time-equivalent personnel. Of that total, 17,695 were librarians, 2,454 were professional staff other than librarians, and 25,001 were nonprofessional staff. The increases in those staff categories over the previous year were 2, 15, and 4 percent, respectively. Hours of student and other hourly assistance rose 9 percent, to 34.4 million hours. This was roughly equivalent to the service of 17,200 nonprofessional staff members working full time.

5. In relation to total positions authorized for the fall 1969 term, vacancies amounted to 4.5 percent.

6. Library expenditures per student rose 3 percent to $91, while expenditures per institutional staff member in instruction and research rose 24 percent to $1,212. The ratio of professional library staff to institutional staff in instruction and research rose 11 percent, to 4.2.

FOREWORD

This report is based on a survey of college and university libraries conducted in the fall of 1969 as a part of the U. S. Office of Education's Higher Education General Information Survey. It is a companion to the report titled Library Statistics of Colleges and Universities: Data for Individual Institutions, Fall 1969 (OE-15023-69), which was published in June 1970. That report provided individual data for 2,122 libraries that submitted reports in time for inclusion in that publication.

The present report provides aggregated or summary data covering not only the 2,122 libraries for which data were given in the companion report but also 208 additional libraries that reported late. These 2,330 responding libraries constituted 95.8 percent of the college and university libraries in the Nation. To generate national totals, data were imputed for the nonresponding (4.2 percent) libraries. The data in this report are thus representative of all college and university libraries of academic institutions accredited in 1969, except for 99 new institutions which had been in operation less than one academic year.

The libraries in this survey accounted for a total expenditure of about $585 million, of which nearly $318 million was paid for salaries and wages of 45,150 staff members. The total holdings of these libraries provided user access to 333 million items of printed, unreduced materials (books, periodical and other serial titles) and nearly 65 million microform items (microfilm and all other reduced formats).

During the decade of the 1960's the U. S. Office of Education published, either directly or under contract, institutional library data for each year except 1965, and analytic reports for 1960, 1962, 1964, and 1968.

The U. S. Office of Education gratefully acknowledges the cooperation of many librarians, institutional administrators, agencies, and organizations that made possible the completeness of this survey.

Frank L. Schick, Chief
Library Surveys Branch

4/5

CONTENTS

	Page
FOREWORD	iii
I. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS	1
Expenditures	1
Library Staff	2
Library Holdings	3
Other Current Findings	3
Trend Data	3
II. DETAILED FINDINGS	7
Medians and Means for Data Pertinent to Standards	7
Library Expenditure Index	7
Grouping of Data in Tables 8-22	9
Library Holdings	11
Operating Expenditures	12
Nonbudgeted Support Services	13
Hourly Assistance and Regular Staff	15
Contributed Service	18
Vacant Positions	20
Salaries of Full-Time Staff	22
Indexes of Holdings, Expenditures, and Staff	23
APPENDIX A. COVERAGE AND RESPONSE RATES	37
Types of Institutions Covered	37
New Institutions	38
Nonrespondents and Imputing Procedure	39
Joint Libraries	41
APPENDIX B. DEFINITIONS AND PLAN OF TABULATIONS	45
Enrollment Data	45
Institutional and Library Staff	46
How To Use the Reference Tables	47
Statistical Measures Used	48
APPENDIX C. REFERENCE TABLES	51
APPENDIX D. REPRODUCTION OF SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE	78

CONTENTS

Charts	Page
Chart 1. - Average annual percent increases in selected categories of data concerning college and university libraries: Aggregate United States, average per year between fall 1960 and fall 1969	28
Chart 2. - Number of reels of microfilm held by college and university libraries, with percent increase from previous year, by type of institution: Aggregate United States, 1968-69	29
Chart 3. - Number of physical units of microtext other than microfilm reels held by college and university libraries, with percent increase from previous year, by type of institution: Aggregate United States, 1968-69	30
Chart 4. - Number of hours of student and other hourly assistance in college and university libraries, with percent increases from previous year, by type of institution: Aggregate United States, 1968-69	31
Chart 5. - Number of full-time-equivalent (FTE) staff of college and university libraries, by control of institution, employment status, type of institution, and level of staff: Aggregate United States, fall 1969.	32
Chart 6. - Percent of full-time-equivalent (FTE) positions in public and private college and university libraries, by type of institution, level of position, and whether filled or vacant: Aggregate United States, fall 1969.	33
Chart 7. - College and university library operating expenditures per full-time-equivalent (FTE) student, with percent change from previous year, by type of institution: Aggregate United States, 1968-69. . . .	34

CONTENTS

Charts - continued — Page

Chart 8. - College and university library operating expenditures per full-time-equivalent (FTE) staff member in instruction and research, with percent increase from previous year, by type of institution: Aggregate United States, 1968-69 35

Chart 9. - College and university professional library staff per 100 staff in instruction and research, with percent change from previous year, by type of institution: Aggregate United States, fall 1969 . . . 36

Text Tables

Table A. - Selected data on students served and selected categories of data on college and university libraries, with percent increases: Aggregate United States, fall 1960, 1964, 1968, and 1969. . . 4

Table B. - Median and mean values for selected categories of data on college and university libraries: Aggregate United States, 1968-69. 8

Table C. - Value of nonbudgeted support services in college and university libraries, by type of support service and control of institution, with percent change: Aggregate United States, 1967-68 and 1968-69. 14

Table D. - Number of full-time-equivalent (FTE) staff of college and university libraries, by level of staff, employment status, and control and type of institution: Aggregate United States, fall 1969 . . . 17

Table E. - Number of full-time-equivalent (FTE) contributed service staff in privately controlled college and university libraries, by type of institution and employment status: Aggregate United States, fall 1969 19

CONTENTS

Text Tables - continued — Page

Table F. - Number of full-time-equivalent (FTE) positions in college and university libraries, by level of position, whether filled or vacant, and control and type of institution: Aggregate United States, Fall 1969 21

Table G. - Indexes concerning library holdings, expenditures, and staff, with percent increase from previous year, by control of institution: Aggregate United States, 1967-68 and 1968-69 . . . 24

Appendix A Tables

Table A-1 - Number of new institutions, by type, control, and enrollment size of institution: Aggregate United States, fall 1969 40

Table A-2 - Number of responding and nonresponding institutions in the college and university library survey, and percent responding, by control and enrollment size of institution: Aggregate United States, fall 1969 43

Table A-3 - Joint libraries serving two or more higher educational institutions, or one such institution and part of another, by control, type, and enrollment of institution: Aggregate United States, fall 1969 . 44

Appendix C Reference Tables

Tables 1-7. Distribution of colleges and universities, by institutional control, type, and size: Aggregate United States, 1968-69

1. - By number of volumes held at end of year. 52
2. - By total library operating expenditures 53
3. - By total library operating expenditures as percent of total educational and general expenditures . . . 54
4. - By hours of student and other hourly assistance . 55

CONTENTS

Reference Tables - continued — Page

5. - By number of professional staff of library in full-time equivalents, fall 1969 56
6. - By total number of library staff in full-time equivalents, fall 1969 57
7. - By salary of chief librarian (director of libraries), fall 1969 58

Tables 8-10. - Mean and 90-percentile values by institutional control, type, and size: Aggregate United States, 1968-69

8. - Of volumes held at end of year and volumes added during year 59
9. - Of reels of microfilm and physical units of microform other than microfilm reels 60
10. - Of periodical titles and serial titles other than periodicals 61

Tables 11-14. - Mean and 90-percentile values, by institutional control, type, and size: Aggregate United States, 1968-69

11. - Of total library operating expenditures and percent distribution of expenditures, by purpose 62
12. - Of estimated value of nonbudgeted support and percent distribution by type of support 63
13. - Of hours of student and other hourly assistance . . 64
14. - Of professional and nonprofessional library staff in full-time equivalents (FTE), by service status, fall 1969 65

Table 15. - Mean number of filled and vacant library positions (including contributed service) in full-time equivalents (FTE), by category of staff and by institutional control, type, and size: Aggregate United States, fall 1969 66

Tables 16-21. - Mean and 90-percentile salaries, by contract status and by institutional control, type, and size: Aggregate United States, fall 1969

16. - Of full-time chief librarians 67
17. - Of full-time associate and assistant librarians . . . 68
18. - Of full-time heads of major library units 69

CONTENTS

Reference Tables - continued — Page

19. - Of other full-time librarians 70
20. - Of full-time professional staff other than librarians 71
21. - Of full-time nonprofessional staff 72

Table 22. - Indexes concerning library holdings, expenditures, and staff, by institutional control, type, and size: Aggregate United States, 1968-69 73

Table 23. - Selected data on holdings, student and other hourly assistance, vacant and filled library positions, and students in colleges and universities, by State or other area: United States, 1968-69 74

Table 24. - Library operating expenditures of colleges and universities by purpose, library expenditures as percent of educational and general expenditures, and estimated value of nonbudgeted support, by State or other area: United States, 1968-69 75

I. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Expenditures

Operating expenditures of college and university libraries totaled approximately $585 million in 1968-69. Of that total some $213 million or 36 percent was spent for books and other library materials.

Expenditures for salaries of regular library staff amounted to $273 million or 47 percent of the total, and the wages of hourly staff accounted for $44 million or 8 percent. Binding and rebinding accounted for some $18 million (3 percent), and other operating expenditures for $37 million (6 percent).

The libraries benefited from an estimated $16 million worth of non-budgeted support services, or services which, though not charged to the libraries' accounts, constituted library materials or assistance to the library. The $16 million figure is not included in the $585 million noted above as total operating expenditures, but if it were, the effect would be to increase operating expenditures by less than 3 percent.

By far the largest part of the nonbudgeted support services--some $11 million or 70 percent--was for student assistance under the Federal College Work-Study Program, through which students serving in the library and elsewhere are paid by the Federal Government.

The approximate amounts and percents making up the remainder of nonbudgeted support services were: (a) $0.5 million or 3 percent for binding service, (b) $2.0 million or 12 percent for automation services, and (c) $2.4 million or 15 percent for other services.

The $0.5 million for nonbudgeted binding service was of course only for such binding as was obtained "free" so far as libraries' accounts were concerned (e.g., obtained from a correctional institution). This amount was notably small compared to the binding costs that were charged to the libraries, which, as noted earlier in this section, came to $18 million.

While the cost of automation service charged to the libraries was not obtained separately, it is known to make up a substantial part of the previously noted $37 million comprising "other" library operating expenditures. So the $2.0 million for nonbudgeted automation service is also relatively small compared to service of the same kind that is included in library accounts.

To a considerable extent, gifts accounted for the $2.4 million in the "other" category of nonbudgeted support.

Library Staff

In terms of full-time-equivalent (FTE) units, the libraries were staffed in fall 1969 by 45,150 personnel in regular (nonhourly) positions. The assistance provided by students and other staff serving on an hourly basis totaled 34.4 million hours. Assuming that 2,000 hours is roughly equivalent to one man-year of service, the hourly total amounted to approximately 17,200 full-time-equivalent nonprofessional personnel.

The 45,150 FTE personnel comprising the libraries' regular staff can be characterized in terms of a large number of groups and subgroups. The major groups are represented by the following sets of percents, in which the total percents in each set represent all 45,150 FTE regular staff:

-- 50 percent were in universities; 29 percent, in 4-year institutions with graduate students; 10 percent, in 4-year institutions without graduate students; and 11 percent, in 2-year institutions.

-- 39 percent were librarians; 5 percent, professional staff other than librarians (including, for example, certain automation specialists); and 56 percent, nonprofessional staff.

-- 59 percent were in publicly controlled institutions; 41 percent, in privately controlled institutions.

-- 92 percent were full-time and 8 percent were part-time personnel. The 92 percent represents 41,343 full-time individual staff members. Since the service of a part-time staff member is typically about one-third that of a full-time staff member, the number of different individuals represented by the part-time FTE figure of 3,807 is about three times as large; i.e., 3,807 represents about 11,000 individuals serving on a part-time basis.

-- Salaried staff totaled 98.6 percent, and contributed service staff, who serve only in privately controlled institutions, comprised 1.4 percent of the total. Of the 18,500 staff in the privately controlled institutions, contributed service staff accounted for 3.4 percent.

In FTE terms, the number of vacancies or unfilled positions reported as of fall 1969 totaled 2,135 positions (1,025 professional and 1,110 nonprofessional). Total positions including the vacancies were therefore

47,285 (45,150 plus 2,135). In terms of that total, the proportion of vacancies amounted to 4.5 percent.

Library Holdings

Aside from microform holdings, 328.6 million volumes were held at the end of 1968-69. Over 2.6 million periodical titles were being received, as well as 1.75 million titles of serials other than periodicals.

Microform holdings, or printed materials in reduced form, consisted of 6.3 million reels of microfilm, and 58.3 million units of other forms of microtext.

As in previous years, the library collections (volumes, serials, and microform) of the universities were very much larger, by 20 or even 30 to 1, than the collections of other institutions. As a result, university students and faculties have access to comparatively rich library resources, while the students and faculties of small institutions are in a much less favorable position.

Other Current Findings

All indexes of library holdings, expenditures, and staff in relation to students, institutional staff, and institutional expenditures indicate that libraries of the privately controlled institutions are in a position to do a somewhat better job for their clientele than are the libraries of publicly controlled institutions.

A promising development for improving access to library resources for small institutions is the advent of "joint libraries." A joint library is here defined as one which, by combining the library resources of two or more institutions, serves all the institutions concerned; or the library may serve one whole institution and a branch campus of another institution.

As of fall 1969 there were 14 joint libraries so defined, and they were serving a total of some 78,000 students. While this number was not much over 1 percent of the 7.6 million students enrolled in all the institutions, the 78,000 students were mostly in smaller institutions that would otherwise be in most need of greater library resources.

Trend Data

Selected data categories for which trend information is available are shown in table A. Column 6 shows the 1-year increases since the preceding or fall 1968 survey, and column 8 shows the 9-year increases since fall 1960.

Table A. --Selected data on students served and selected categories of data on college and university libraries, with percent increases: Aggregate United States, fall 1960, 1964, 1968, and 1969

(Dates in headings of columns 2-5 identify the times of data collection and also the reference or "as of" dates for personnel shown as Library Staff. Otherwise the data are for the school year that ended before each fall date.)

Item	Fall 1960	Fall 1964	Fall 1968	Fall 1969	Percent increase		
					Fall '68 to fall '69 (1 year)	Average annual increase[1/]	Fall '60 to fall '69 (9 years)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Number of libraries	1,951	2,140	2,370	2,431	3	3	25
Students served			Numbers, in thousands				
Total students enrolled	3,597	4,800	6,964	7,572	9	9	111
For bachelor's and higher degrees	3,402	4,529	6,442	6,983	8	8	105
In undergraduate occupational programs	195	272	522	589	13	13	202
Collections			In thousands of units				
Number of volumes at end of year	177,000	227,000	304,700	328,600	8	7	86
Number of volumes added during year	8,400	13,600	25,200	25,800	2	13	207
Number of periodical titles	1,270	1,760	2,505	2,632	4	8	107
Library staff			In full-time equivalents				
Total in regular staff	18,000	25,200	43,500	45,150	4	11	151
Librarians	9,000	11,900	17,400	17,695	2	8	97
Nonprofessional staff and professional staff other than librarians	9,000	13,300	26,100	27,455	5	13	206
			Hours, in thousands				
Student and other assistance	12,100	16,400	31,700	34,400	9	12	184
Library operating expenditures			In thousands of dollars				
Total (excluding capital outlay)	$137,200	$246,000	$509,800	$584,800	15	17	326
Salaries	72,500	126,000	234,100	273,200	17	12	179
Hourly wages	11,700	19,000	39,900	44,300	11	17	300
Binding and rebinding	4,900	9,000	15,100	17,500	16	16	259
Books and other library materials	40,700	79,000	187,900	212,900	13	20	417
Other library operating expenditures	7,500	13,000	32,700	36,900	13	19	367
Distribution of above expenditures			In percent				
Total	100	100	100	100	--	--	--
Salaries	53	51	46	47	--	--	--
Hourly wages	8	8	8	8	--	--	--
Binding and rebinding	4	4	3	3	--	--	--
Books and other library materials	30	32	37	36	--	--	--
Other library operating expenditures	5	5	6	6	--	--	--
Library operating expenditures as percent of total institutional expenditures for educational and general purposes	3.0	3.3	3.7	4.3	--	--	--

1/ See text.

Note: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

The average annual increases in column 7 are derived from the 9-year increases in column 8, using the compound interest formula to determine what the annual increase would have been if it were the same in each year during the 9-year period.

Although the average annual increases in column 7 are completely determined by--and are therefore in the same rank order as--the 9-year increases in column 8, the data on general trends are represented more easily with the average annual increases than with the 9-year increases. Chart 1 therefore presents the trend data in terms of the average annual increases shown in column 7 of table A.

Since the same scaling is used in both the left- and the right-hand panels of the chart, they could be superimposed and read as one. The expenditure categories are shown separately because they (unlike the others) reflect monetary inflation to a large extent.

Among the expenditures, the most marked average increase--20 percent--is seen for the funds spent on books and other library materials. In some contrast, the smallest--14 percent--appears for salaries of regular staff (including nonprofessional regular staff). As indicated above, those two categories make up the bulk of library operating expenditures.

The increase of 17 percent shown in the chart for wages of hourly staff probably would have been higher except for the substantial component of hourly assistance by students who received wages under the College Work-Study Program rather than through the libraries' accounts.

Some of the 19-percent increase in "other" library expenditures was no doubt due to increasing use of automation services.

One of the two highest increases shown in the right-hand ("other" categories) part of the chart was the 12-percent rise for hourly assistance, a category that included the College Work-Study student assistance. The other marked increase--13 percent average--was for the number of nonprofessional staff and professional staff other than librarians. In contrast to those two staff categories, the increase for the third staff category--the librarians--was only 8 percent.

Although the rise of 8 percent for periodicals was not markedly higher than the 7-percent rise for volumes, the difference may be of more consequence than those figures alone would suggest, because volume counts include duplicate titles, while periodical counts do not.

For two reasons the average annual increase of 3 percent in the number of libraries is somewhat less than the typical annual increase in the number of colleges and universities over the same period. One reason arises from the unusually large number of new institutions opening in recent years; they have not been included in the library survey because, in a given survey year, the libraries of such institutions were not in full operation and such information as they reported has been atypical. The other and perhaps more important reason has been the increase in the number of joint libraries. If they are being developed at an accelerated rate, the effect will be to widen the difference between the number of libraries and the number of institutions which they serve.

II. DETAILED FINDINGS

Medians and Means for Data Pertinent to Standards

While the setting of standards and the evaluation of institutions in relation to standards are outside the scope of this report, an attempt is made to present seven categories of data in a way that is convenient for study in relation to any quantitative standards that may be recommended.

The selected kinds of data concern number of volumes in collections, operating expenditures, expenditure index, amount of hourly assistance, professional library staff, total library staff, and chief librarian's salary. Since these categories of data are often used in connection with standards, they are presented in terms of frequency distributions in tables 1 through 7. With the data arranged in that form one can easily use table 1, for example, to estimate the proportion of institutions in a particular group (by control, type, and size) which currently meets any standard that one might wish to consider for the number of volumes that should be held by institutions in the given group. (See appendix C.)

Each of the seven tables in the set includes, as the last column, the median (50-percentile) value for each group of institutions. Since the means for the same kinds of data are included in tables 8 through 15, some discussion of the differences between the two measures serves to bring out several features of the survey findings, including the impact of the larger libraries on some data categories. The means and medians are shown in table B together with the numbers of the source tables.

For five of the six categories in the table, the mean value is much higher than the median. This reflects the marked skewness of the data for those categories, or the fact that the holdings, expenditures, and staff of the large institutions are massive indeed compared to those of the small institutions.

For the salaries of chief librarians, however, there is comparatively small difference between the median and mean values (line 7 of table B), reflecting the fact that the salary distribution is skewed comparatively little.

Library Expenditure Index

The apparent reversal of the median and mean values for the library expenditure index (line 3) arises because the index is a percentage, and its mean was obtained through the conventional procedure of summing the numerators (library operating expenditures) for all 2,431 institutions

Table B. --Median and mean values for and sources of selected categories of data on college and university libraries: Aggregate United States, 1968-69

Category	Values		Source tables	
	Median	Mean	Median	Mean
1	2	3	4	5
1. Number of volumes held at end of year	46,100	135,000	Table 1	Table 8
2. Library operating expenditures	$81,900	$241,000	Table 2	Table 11
3. Library expenditure index (line 2 as percent of institutional expenditure for education and general purposes)	6.1	*4.3	Table 3	Table 22
4. Hours of student and other hourly assistance	5,500	14,200	Table 4	Table 13
5. Full-time equivalent of professional library staff	5.1	8.3	Table 5	Table 14
6. Full-time equivalent of total library staff	8.0	18.6	Table 6	Table 14
7. Salary of chief librarian	$12,300	$15,000	Table 7	Table 16

* Weighted percent.

and dividing by the corresponding sum of the denominators (educational and general expenditures, or "E & G" as the category is termed for brevity in what follows).

The resulting figure, 4.3 percent, is termed a "weighted percent" because it gives appropriate weight to each institution's size in determining the result; thus the large institutions affect the weighted percent much more than the small institutions do. If, instead, a mean for the index had been obtained by simply averaging all the separate percentages indicated in the top line of table 3, the mean so found would be much higher than the median and would probably be quite misleading from a general-purpose standpoint.

Whether one's interest centers on the median or weighted percent with regard to the library expenditure index, it is important to note that the 1968-69 E & G figures used as denominators were frequently lower than they should have been to be comparable with the data for previous years. This discrepancy happened because, as of 1968-69, the E & G category was redefined in accordance with recommendations of the National Association of College and University Business Officers. Of the changes made, the one of most importance in connection with library statistics was the deletion of federally sponsored organized research from the new E & G category. In anticipation of the problem, the library questionnaire asked respondents to include organized research in the E & G figure reported for library purposes, since the libraries usually provide service to all organized research of their institutions. Also, in the hope of maintaining comparability with the 1967-68 data, the E & G figures reported on the library questionnaire were edited to include all organized research when there was indication that expenditures for federally funded organized research had been omitted. The attempt to maintain comparability did not succeed, however, and as a result the E & G figures used in this report were too low--and therefore the mean library expenditure figure of 4.3 percent is too high--for comparability with the data of previous years. The tables herein nevertheless include the data obtained regarding the library expenditure indexes for 1968-69, because the figures are useful for comparing groups of institutions within that year, even though the data are not comparable with those in previous years.

Grouping of Data in Tables 8-22

Except for the State data in tables 23 and 24, the detailed tabulations of this report are designed to facilitate use as reference tables, so that a reader can easily locate the data for any group or subgroup of institutions that is large enough to justify separate presentation.

Just as tables 1-7 were seen to comprise a distinct group, it is convenient to regard tables 8-22 as falling into the following groups or "families" of tabulations:

Library holdings--i. e., volumes, microform, and serials--are presented in tables 8-10. Charts 2 and 3 give data on the microform holdings.

Operating expenditures are detailed in table 11, and nonbudgeted support services are shown in table 12. Text table C summarizes data on the nonbudgeted support services.

Hourly assistance, staff in regular positions, contributed service, and vacancies are covered in tables 13-15; and much of the data are summarized in text tables D, E, and F. Chart 4 displays the data on hourly assistance. Chart 5 shows numbers of staff, and chart 6 shows vacancies as percents of total positions.

Salaries for six categories of full-time staff, and the numbers of those staff members, are given in tables 16-21.

Indexes concerning library holdings, expenditures, and staff are given in table 22 and table G. Charts 7, 8, and 9 show, respectively, expenditures per student, expenditures per institutional staff in instruction and research, and library professional staff per 100 institutional staff in instruction and research.

The data in most of the above groups of tables are essentially similar to those of the preceding report in this series (for fall 1968, OE-15031-68), which included a number of charts showing in some detail the variations in the data by institutional control, type, and enrollment size. The tables and charts in that report, like the data of this one, consistently demonstrate that universities have by far the largest collections and the largest expenditures and staffs, while the 4-year institutions with graduate students rank next, followed by the other 4-year institutions and, finally, the 2-year institutions. Also, for institutions of each of the four types, those with the larger enrollments have markedly greater holdings, expenditures, and staffs than those with fewer students.

There is comparatively little variation from one type or size of institution to another with respect to holdings or expenditures per student. Understandable though this may be, it does not mean that access to library resources is about the same in larger and smaller institutions. Indeed, the comparatively small holdings of the smaller institutions must occasion a rather severe handicap, relatively speaking, for their students and

faculties in respect to library resources. For the future one can hope that more of the smaller institutions can be served by joint libraries or other arrangements to expedite access to larger holdings. (See section on Joint Libraries in appendix A.)

Library Holdings

Reference to the survey questionnaire in appendix D shows that item 2 in part I gave the respondent the opportunity, if he wished to use it, of revising the volume count that he had reported for the previous year (1967-68). If he revised that count, the revised figure was then used (rather than the figure in item 1) in checking to see that the volumes added during the year, minus those withdrawn, equaled the volumes reported for the end of 1968-69. This change in the questionnaire appeared to be useful because it improved the consistency of respondents' entries on the fall 1969 form, so that they less often required adjusting to reduce inconsistencies regarding volumes added and withdrawn.

To some extent, however, the procedure may have reduced comparability with previous data on volumes, with the effect that the 8-percent increase in volumes at the end of the year (from 304.7 million for 1967-68 to 328.6 million for 1968-69) may be too high, while the 2-percent increase in volumes added (25.2 million to 25.8 million) may be too low (table A). There is nevertheless reason to believe that the 1968-69 figures have substantial validity.

Microform holdings show relatively marked increases over the 1967-68 holdings of that nature. For microfilm reels, the increase was 20 percent (from 5.2 million reels to 6.3 million reels). For other physical units of microtext, the increase was 30 percent (from 45.0 million to 58.3 million units). If in both the fall 1968 and fall 1969 surveys the "volume equivalents" of these holdings had been reported so that in each year they could have been added to the number of physical volumes, it is clear that the increase in the total number of physical volumes and volume equivalents to which students and faculty have had access would be perceptibly higher than the increase for physical volumes alone.

For each of the four types of institutions, chart 2 shows the holdings of microfilm reels, with percent increases from the previous year. Similar data for physical units of microtext other than microfilm reels are given in chart 3. For both types of microform the increases were relatively large for the 4-year institutions with graduate students and the 2-year institutions. Although in fall 1969 the 2-year institutions had only slight holdings of microtext other than microfilm reels, these holdings represented a near doubling (93 percent) from the previous year.

The modest rise of 4 percent shown in table A for periodical titles (from 2.5 million to 2.6 million titles) is in line with expectation. There was a relatively marked rise of 62 percent for serial titles other than periodicals (from 1.1 million to 1.8 million), probably reflecting not only some real increase but also an improvement in the reporting of this category of holdings, which was first called for on the questionnaire for the fall 1967 survey.

Operating Expenditures

Operating expenditures, or expenditures charged to library accounts, totaled $584.8 million in 1968-69, representing a rise of 15 percent over the 1967-68 figure. This increase could be considered in line with expectation considering both monetary inflation and the needs of the 1968-69 enrollment of 7.6 million students, who constituted a 9-percent increase over those enrolled in the previous year (table A).

The rise in the largest single category of expenditures--i.e., salaries--was 17 percent, or slightly more than the overall 15-percent increase. The rise for the next largest category, books and other library materials, was 13 percent, or somewhat less than the overall change. The increase for binding and rebinding was 16 percent. The rise for hourly wages was only 11 percent, but this comparatively small increase was an indirect reflection of the libraries' increased use of students whose wages come from funds made available by the Federal Government under the College Work-Study Program (see section on Nonbudgeted Support Services, following).

Between the publicly and the privately controlled institutions, there was a substantial difference in their rates of increase in library operating expenditures from 1967-68 to 1968-69. In that interval there was a relatively marked rise of 16 percent for the publicly controlled institutions (from $316 million to $366 million), as compared with an increase of 13 percent for the privately controlled group (from $194 million to $219 million).

While it is true enough that these expenditures for publicly controlled institutions rose relatively more in the 1-year interval, it should also be said that their library expenditures were only catching up with the comparatively rapid increases that had occurred in their enrollments. For, during the 5 years from fall 1963 to fall 1968, the average annual increase in enrollment was 12 percent for the publicly controlled institutions, as compared with only 4 percent for the privately controlled institutions--and

indeed enrollment decreased slightly in the privately controlled group from fall 1967 to fall 1968. 1/

Further discussion of this subject, particularly regarding library expenditures per student and per institutional staff member in instruction and research, is included in the section on Indexes, at the end of this chapter.

Nonbudgeted Support Services

The upper tier of table C gives the dollar values that the libraries reported for their nonbudgeted support services in 1968-69. Column 5 in that tier shows the reported value of student assistance under the College Work-Study Program, which was specifically called for on the 1968-69 questionnaire.

The middle tier of the table shows 1967-68 data that are similar except that the figures in columns 5 and 6 have been estimated on an assumption described in a following paragraph. An estimating procedure was required because the 1967-68 questionnaire did not call for separate reporting of College Work-Study assistance. While the importance of a separate category for that program was not realized when the 1967-68 form was prepared, both the 1967-68 and 1968-69 forms asked the respondents to specify the nature of entries made in the residual or "other" category.

Although the respondents frequently mentioned the College Work-Study Program in connection with their entries in the residual category on the 1967-68 forms, those notations were not sufficiently clear and consistent to warrant their use for directly estimating the value of that program in that year.

However, inspection of the notations on both the 1967-68 and 1968-69 forms suggested that the amounts reported as "other" in 1968-69 (when that category excluded the College Work-Study Program) was probably typical of, and fairly applicable to, the year 1967-68 as well. The estimating was done using that assumption, as indicated in the headnote of table F. For example, the figures $1,891 and $2,451 shown in columns 5 and 6 of the middle tier add to $4,342, and that was the amount actually reported in the residual or "other" category on the form for 1967-68 (when College Work-Study assistance was included in that

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1/ See table 1, page 8, in Opening Fall Enrollment in Higher Education: Report on Preliminary Survey, 1969 (OE-54003-69-A).

Table C. --Value of nonbudgeted support services in college and university libraries, by type of support service and control of institution, with percent change: Aggregate United States, 1967-68 and 1968-69

(Data in $1,000's. Asterisks (*) indicate figures estimated by assuming the "other" nonbudgeted support in column 6 was the same in 1967-68 as in 1968-69.)

Control of institution	Total	Binding and rebinding	Automation service	Student assistance under College Work-Study Program	Other services
1	2	3	4	5	6
			1968-69		
Public and private	$15,995	$527	$2,032	$10,985	$2,451
Public	10,812	216	1,514	7,460	1,622
Private	5,183	311	518	3,525	829
			1967-68		
Public and private	6,489	711	1,436	1,891*	2,451*
Public	3,731	187	746	1,176*	1,622*
Private	2,758	524	690	715*	829*
			PERCENT CHANGE, 1967-68 to 1968-69		
Public and private	+146	-26	+41	+481*	0*
Public	+190	+16	+103	+534*	0*
Private	+88	-41	-25	+393*	0*

category). Column 6 of the upper tier shows that the amount actually reported as "other" in 1968-69 was $2,451; this figure was repeated in column 6 of the middle tier and was subtracted from $4,342, thus obtaining $1,891 as an estimate of the value of the College Work-Study assistance in 1967-68.

The estimated percent changes indicated in column 5 of the lower tier are of course only approximate and are intended simply to bring out the marked rise in the libraries' utilization of College Work-Study assistance from 1967-68 to 1968-69. The increase was apparently somewhat greater for the publicly controlled than for privately controlled institutions, but the increase was undoubtedly large for both groups.

The publicly controlled group also showed increases--in contrast to some apparent decreases for the privately controlled institutions--with respect to nonbudgeted binding and automation services. It seems noteworthy that there was an approximate doubling (103-percent increase) of automation services not charged to the libraries of publicly controlled institutions.

Hourly Assistance and Regular Staff

Unfortunately the survey form did not call for separate reporting of the hours of student assistants who were serving under the College Work-Study Program, as distinct from the hours served by other hourly help, and tabulations are available only for total hours of student and other hourly assistance. From 1967-68 to 1968-69 that total rose 9 percent, or from 31.7 million to 34.4 million hours. The fact that this increase was more than twice the 4-percent rise noted below for regular (non-hourly) staff is a further, if only an indirect, reflection of the College Work-Study Program's marked effect on the libraries' staffing patterns.

Although some professional or quasi-professional duties are no doubt included as part of the work of a few student assistants (e.g., graduate students), student and other hourly assistance is very largely nonprofessional work, and it is of interest to relate the 34.4 million hours to the 25,001 nonprofessional staff who were employed on a regular basis (see below). The figure 25,001 is in terms of full-time equivalents, and the 34.4 million hours may be converted to roughly comparable units by assuming that 2,000 hours is approximately equal to a year of full-time work. On that basis the hourly assistance amounted to 17,200 full-time staff and, if added to the 25,001 regular nonprofessional staff, would increase such staff by 69 percent.

Chart 4, giving the distribution of hourly staff by institutional type, shows that the 1-year increase in the universities was relatively modest (6 percent), while a comparatively marked increase (14 percent) occurred in the 4-year institutions without graduate students.

The total number of professional and nonprofessional staff employed on a regular or nonhourly basis during fall 1969 was 45,150 in terms of full-time equivalents (FTE). Table D[2/] provides detailed breakdowns of that total by level of staff, institutional control and type, and full-time or part-time employment. If desired, the figure for part-time staff in any category of the table can be used to estimate the approximate number of individuals serving part time in the given category by simply tripling the figure in the table, since the average service of a part-time employee is approximately one-third that of a full-time employee.

Depending on one's interest and viewpoint, the data in table D can be analyzed in terms of a wide variety of groupings and cross-classifications. Only a general or introductory analysis is attempted here, and it is mainly in terms of percent increases from the previous year in the broad categories represented in chart 5.

2/ The data were assembled from reference tables 14-21 in the following manner:

a. The numbers of full-time staff in columns 4, 7, 10, and 13 of table D are from reference tables 16-21.

b. The subtotals of FTE professional and nonprofessional staff in columns 3 and 12 are from table 14.

c. The subtotals of FTE librarians in column 6 of table D were obtained from table 15, by adding the means in columns 3-6 and multiplying the sums by the number of institutions in column 2. The subtotal for other professional staff in column 9 of table D was also obtained from table 15, as the product of columns 7 and 2. Some statistical smoothing was done to compensate for computer rounding of the means.

d. For each cell in the part-time columns of table D, the figure was obtained as the difference between the appropriate FTE subtotal and the number of full-time staff; e.g., the figure 985 at the top of column 5 is the difference between 20,149 and 19,164.

Table D. --Number of full-time-equivalent (FTE) staff of college and university libraries, by level of staff, employment status, and control and type of institution: Aggregate United States, fall 1969

(Data in column 2 represent the sum of the number of individuals serving full time, plus the FTE of staff serving part time. If desired, the number of individuals ("heads") serving part time may be estimated as approximately three times the (FTE) figures shown in columns 5, 8, 11, and 14.)

Control and type of institution	Total staff	Professional staff									Nonprofessional staff		
		All professional staff			Librarians			Other professional staff					
		Total	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Full-time	Part-time
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
						PUBLIC AND PRIVATE							
PUBLIC & PRIVATE, total	45,150	20,149	19,164	985	17,695	17,017	678	2,454	2,147	307	25,001	22,179	2,822
Universities	22,538	9,070	8,734	336	7,932	7,700	232	1,138	1,034	104	13,468	12,412	1,056
4-year institutions with graduate students	13,169	6,274	5,958	316	5,480	5,267	213	794	691	103	6,895	6,009	886
4-year institutions without graduate students	4,676	2,491	2,309	182	2,143	2,035	108	348	274	74	2,185	1,749	436
2-year institutions	4,767	2,314	2,163	151	2,140	2,015	125	174	148	26	2,453	2,009	444
						PUBLIC							
PUBLIC, total	26,653	11,843	11,417	426	10,480	10,156	324	1,363	1,261	102	14,810	13,822	988
Universities	14,216	5,915	5,709	206	5,150	5,003	147	765	706	59	8,301	7,897	404
4-year institutions with graduate students	7,431	3,538	3,432	106	3,118	3,049	69	420	383	37	3,893	3,627	266
4-year institutions without graduate students	1,004	504	494	10	449	443	6	55	51	4	500	483	17
2-year institutions	4,002	1,886	1,782	104	1,763	1,661	102	123	121	2	2,116	1,815	301
						PRIVATE							
PRIVATE, total	18,497	8,306	7,747	559	7,215	6,861	354	1,091	886	205	10,191	8,357	1,834
Universities	8,322	3,155	3,025	130	2,782	2,697	85	373	328	45	5,167	4,515	652
4-year institutions with graduate students	5,738	2,736	2,526	210	2,362	2,218	144	374	308	66	3,002	2,382	620
4-year institutions without graduate students	3,672	1,987	1,815	172	1,694	1,592	102	293	223	70	1,685	1,266	419
2-year institutions	765	428	381	47	377	354	23	51	27	24	337	194	143

The increases cited below for particular groups might well be judged against the overall increase of 4 percent for total regular staff (from 43,500 in fall 1968 to 45,150 in fall 1969). It should be noted that the numbers of staff mentioned in each of the next three paragraphs concern simply a different breakdown of the total 45,150 FTE staff in fall 1969.

For the publicly controlled institutions, which employed a majority of all library staff members in both years, there was a 1-year increase of 6 percent, to 26,653 in fall 1969. In some contrast, the library staff of the privately controlled institutions rose only 1 percent, to 18,497. In both years, part-time personnel comprised a smaller proportion of the staff in the publicly controlled than in the privately controlled institutions. That is, of the 26,653 staff in the publicly controlled institutions in fall 1969, only 1,414, or 5 percent, were part-time staff. Of the 18,497 staff in the privately controlled group, 2,393 or 13 percent were part-time staff.

For the universities, in which approximately half of all library staff were employed in both years, the staff increased only 1 percent, to 22,538. The rise was 8 percent, to 13,169 for the library staff in 4-year institutions with graduate students, while it was 2 percent, to 4,676 in the other 4-year institutions. A relatively marked rise of 10 percent, to 4,767, occurred for the library staff of the 2-year institutions.

By level of staff, the increase was 2 percent, to 17,695, for the professional librarians, or those whose work required training and skill in the theoretical or scientific aspect of library work. The relatively small group of professional staff other than librarians showed the most marked rise--15 percent--to 2,454. For the nonprofessional staff, who have long comprised the majority of all regular library personnel, the increase was 4 percent, to 25,001.

Contributed Service Staff

Data on contributed service staff, who serve only in privately controlled (chiefly religious) institutions, are given in table E. These data, like those in table D, are in terms of full-time equivalents, and are in fact included in the data shown in table D; i.e., in the lower tier, columns 2-5 and 12-14, of that table.

The 630 contributed service staff whose distribution is shown in table E comprised 3.4 percent of all 18,497 library staff members in privately controlled institutions, or 1.4 percent of the 45,150 library staff in all colleges and universities. The data in table E show that the privately controlled 4-year institutions (both those with and those without

Table E. --Number of full-time-equivalent (FTE) contributed service staff in privately controlled college and university libraries, by type of institution and employment status: Aggregate United States, fall 1969

(These data are for privately controlled institutions only, and are included with the other data for staff of privately controlled institutions in tables 14 and D.)

Employment status	All institutions	Universities	4-year institutions with graduate students	4-year institutions without graduate students	2-year institutions
1	2	3	4	5	6
			TOTAL STAFF		
Total	630	13	234	288	95
Full-time	502	11	187	236	68
Part-time	128	2	47	52	27
			PROFESSIONAL STAFF		
Total	488	13	182	221	72
Full-time	431	11	161	199	60
Part-time	57	2	21	22	12
			NONPROFESSIONAL STAFF		
Total	142	--	51	68	23
Full-time	71	--	26	37	8
Part-time	71	--	25	31	15

graduate students) employed 522 (234 + 288) contributed service staff, or 83 percent of the total 630. Contributed service personnel were more often professional staff (488) than nonprofessional staff (142), and among the nonprofessional staff, half (or 71) were part-time employees. The figure 71 is of course in terms of full-time equivalents, so the number of individuals employed part-time as nonprofessionals was approximately 213, or three times the number of individual nonprofessional persons employed full time.

Vacant Positions

In most instances the survey form was completed when the respondents already knew what regular personnel were under contract to serve the library during the fall 1969 term. At that time the respondents also knew of any library positions for which they had funds but which they had been unable to fill--and, in most cases, probably would not be able to fill until at least the next term.

In effect, therefore, the data obtained on vacant positions concern only those authorized library positions which were unfilled for the fall term. The data do not necessarily reflect the libraries' full needs for staff during that term, and the figures give no indication as to what may have happened to staffing patterns later in the year. Recognizing that limitation, the data in table F are nontheless valid as far as they go, and they may well be fairly representative of staffing conditions in the fall term of any "normal" year.

In order that the vacancies may be seen in relation to filled positions--synonymous with the numbers of FTE regular staff discussed in the preceding section--the data in columns 2, 3, and 12 of table D are repeated in columns 3, 4, and 5, respectively, of table F. In this form the vacancies can readily be studied as part of total authorized positions (column 2 of table F). All data are in terms of full-time equivalents.

The important findings are: (a) that the percent of vacancies among total positions was small, and (b) that the variations in the percent of vacancies by level of staff and institutional control and type were not marked. The overall proportion of vacancies (2,135 as a percent of 47,285) was 4.5 percent. For the publicly controlled as compared to the privately controlled institutions, the percents were 5.0 and 3.9 respectively. Among the professional positions, the vacancies amounted to 5.1 percent, and among the nonprofessional positions 4.4 percent were vacant.

Table F.--Number of full-time-equivalent (FTE) positions in college and university libraries, whether filled or vacant, by level of position and control and type of institution: Aggregate United States, fall 1969

Control and type of institution	Total positions (including vacancies)	Staff (filled positions)			Vacancies		
		Total	Professional	Nonprofessional	Total	Professional	Nonprofessional
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
PUBLIC & PRIVATE, total	47,285	45,150	20,149	25,001	2,135	1,025	1,110
Universities	23,598	22,538	9,070	13,468	1,060	447	613
4-year institutions with graduate students	13,833	13,169	6,274	6,895	664	332	332
4-year institutions without graduate students	4,923	4,676	2,491	2,185	247	164	83
2-year institutions	4,931	4,767	2,314	2,453	164	82	82
PUBLIC, total	28,044	26,653	11,843	14,810	1,391	666	725
Universities	14,970	14,216	5,915	8,301	754	336	418
4-year institutions with graduate students	7,881	7,431	3,538	3,893	450	225	225
4-year institutions without graduate students	1,075	1,004	504	500	71	47	24
2-year institutions	4,118	4,002	1,886	2,116	116	58	58
PRIVATE, total	19,241	18,497	8,306	10,191	744	359	385
Universities	8,628	8,322	3,155	5,167	306	111	195
4-year institutions with graduate students	5,952	5,738	2,736	3,002	214	107	107
4-year institutions without graduate students	3,848	3,672	1,987	1,685	176	117	59
2-year institutions	813	765	428	337	48	24	24

In chart 6 the number of vacant professional positions and the number of vacant nonprofessional positions are each shown as a percent of total positions, and for each of the four institutional types. In view of the generally low incidence of the vacancies, a much finer analysis of them would be of uncertain statistical value.

Salaries of Full-Time Staff

Tables 16-21 give the numbers of full-time staff and their mean salaries by institutional control, type, and size, and by contract status (i.e., 11-12 month contracts, 9-10 month contracts, and contributed service). The salary data are probably somewhat less accurate than the other data of the survey. For, even though respondents were allowed to specify that their salary figures should be used only for computing averages (and not in the companion report giving data for individual institutions) some respondents refused to report salaries.

When salary data were not reported, it was necessary to utilize imputing procedures like those described in appendix A, and such procedures had to be used more often for the salary data than for any other kind of information on the form. One might guess that the payment of unusually high salaries was about as often the reason for unwillingness to report as the payment of unusually low salaries. If that were true, the biasing factors would strongly tend to offset each other, and the result would be that the averages given in tables 16-21, even though based on partially imputed data, may be fairly representative of salaries paid by the specified groups and subgroups of institutions.

The variations in the salary averages are, in any event, in accord with expectation. Chief librarians received the highest salaries, and the associate/assistant librarians and heads of major library units received the next highest salaries. Thereafter, in the order of their mean salaries, were the other librarians, the professional staff other than librarians, and the nonprofessional staff.

Salaries of staff paid on an 11-12 month basis were somewhat higher than those paid on a 9-10 month basis. Salaries of contributed service staff were closer to those of 11-12 month than of 9-10 month staff, in part, no doubt, because the section of the survey form for reporting contributed service salaries instructed that they be equated to 11-12 month rates.

Comparison with the similar salary data for fall 1968 has shown that, for all staff categories except the small group of professionals other than librarians, the 1-year increases in mean salaries were close to 7 percent.

So, for all staff except the nonlibrarian professionals, fairly good estimates of mean salaries in fall 1970 could be made by adding 7 percent to the fall 1969 figures in tables 16-19 and 21. Moreover, by adding 14.5 percent (to include the compounding effect of 7 percent on 7 percent) to the fall 1969 figures, rough estimates of fall 1971 salaries could be obtained. Although it would seem a little less safe to do so, a similar procedure could be used to estimate fall 1971 salaries for the relatively small group of professionals other than librarians by using their 11-percent increase from fall 1968 to fall 1969.

Indexes of Holdings, Expenditures, and Staff

Table G summarizes some of the data on statistical indexes that are given in detail in table 22. Data on the library expenditure index are included in table 22 (last column) but are not included in table G for the reasons stated earlier.

In the detailed data shown in table 22, the indexes for smaller institutions tend to be of about the same magnitude as the indexes for larger institutions. This does not mean that the students and faculties of the smaller institutions are served as well by their libraries as are the students and faculties in the larger institutions. Indeed, the similarity of the indexes for larger and smaller institutions is in the nature of a statistical artifact. That is, such similarities mainly reflect the marked correlation between size of library and size of institution, so that any measure of library size (holdings, expenditures, or staff) tends to be correlated with any measure of institution size (students, faculty, or educational and general expenditures).

The data in table G, however, are comparatively unambiguous, since they concern only the publicly controlled institutions as a whole as contrasted with the privately controlled institutions as a whole. The table makes clear the relatively favorable position of the libraries in the privately controlled group, inasmuch as all seven indexes are distinctly higher for that group than for the publicly controlled institutions.

Although differences in the same direction have existed in the past, they increased somewhat in the 1960's, no doubt because during that period the enrollments in the publicly controlled group rose rapidly, while enrollments in the privately controlled institutions tapered off (see previously cited fall enrollment publication OE-54003-69-A). In any event, the last two lines of table G indicate that from 1967-68 to 1968-69 the differences between the indexes were still widening.

Table G. --Indexes concerning library holdings, expenditures, and staff, with percent increase from previous year, by control of institution: Aggregate United States, 1967-68 and 1968-69

(Students and staff in ratios are in terms of full-time equivalents.)

Control of institution	Volumes per--		Periodicals and other serials per--		Library expenditures per--		Professional library staff per 100 staff in instruction and research
	Student	Staff in instruction and research	Student	Staff in instruction and research	Student	Staff in instruction and research	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			1968-69				
Public and private	51	681	0.7	9.1	$ 91	$1,212	4.2
Public	37	514	.6	7.8	81	1,138	3.7
Private	87	1,013	1.0	11.6	117	1,358	5.2
			1967-68				
Public and private	53	584	.6	6.9	$ 88	$ 978	3.8
Public	38	451	.5	6.1	79	945	3.4
Private	85	821	.9	8.2	108	1,035	4.5
			PERCENT CHANGE, 1967-68 to 1968-69				
Public and private	-4	+17	+17	+32	+3	+24	+11
Public	-3	+14	+20	+28	+3	+20	+9
Private	+2	+23	+11	+41	+8	+31	+16

Separately for the four institutional types (but with the data regarding the publicly and privately controlled groups combined for each type), charts 7, 8, and 9 show the data on expenditures per student, expenditures per staff member in instruction and research, and professional library staff members per 100 staff in instruction and research. For the 2-year institutions, whose enrollments have shown the greatest relative growth during the past decade, two of the indexes showed little change from 1967-68 to 1968-69, while for the third index--library professional staff per 100 staff in instruction and research in chart 9--there was a fairly serious decrease of 8 percent. For the same index, the 4-year institutions with graduate students showed quite marked improvement, with an increase of 28 percent between the two years.

CHARTS

Chart 1.—Average annual percent increases in selected categories of data concerning college and university libraries: Aggregate United States, average per year between fall 1960 and fall 1969

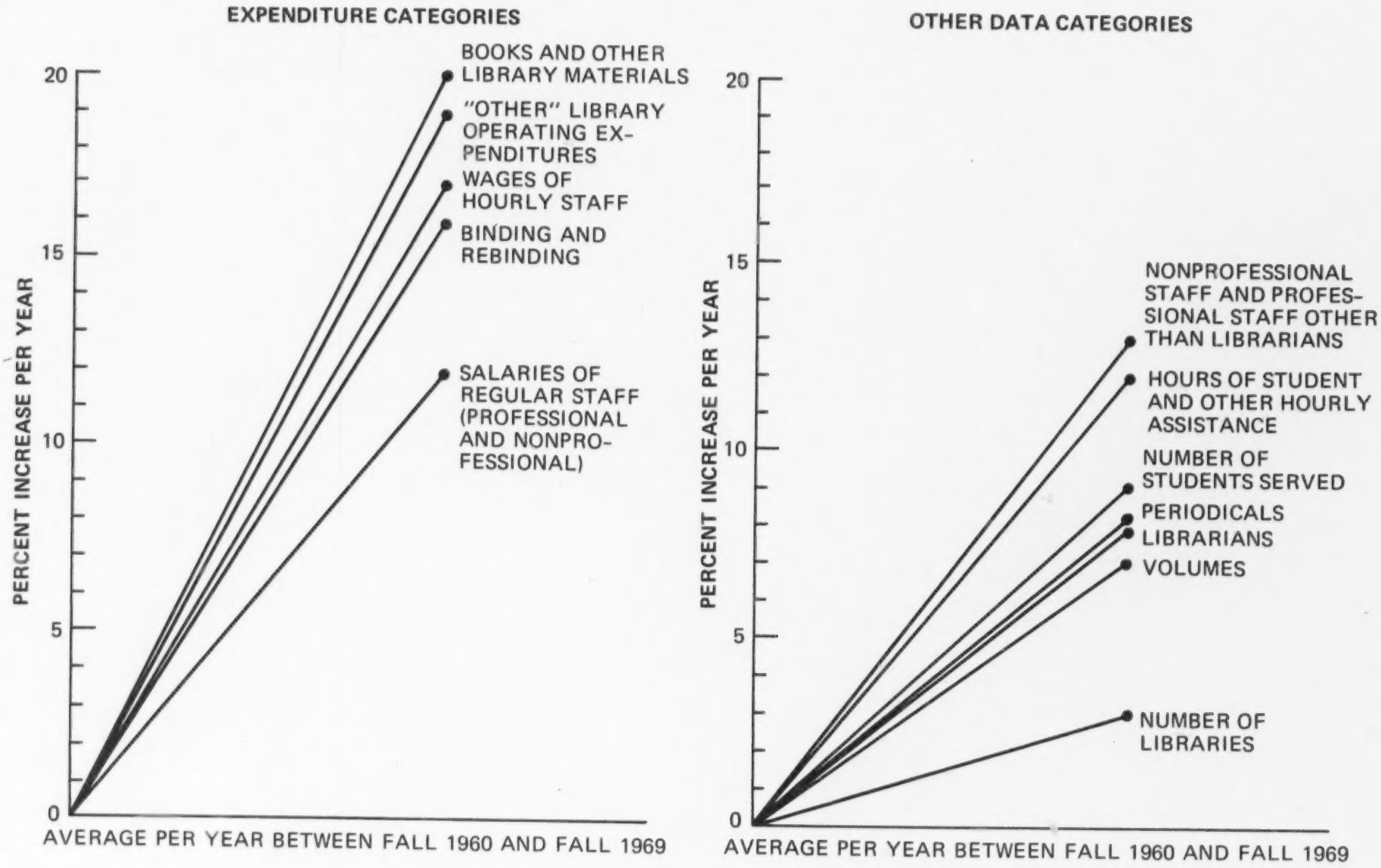


Chart 2.—Number of reels of microfilm held by college and university libraries, with percent increase from previous year, by type of institution: Aggregate United States, 1968-69

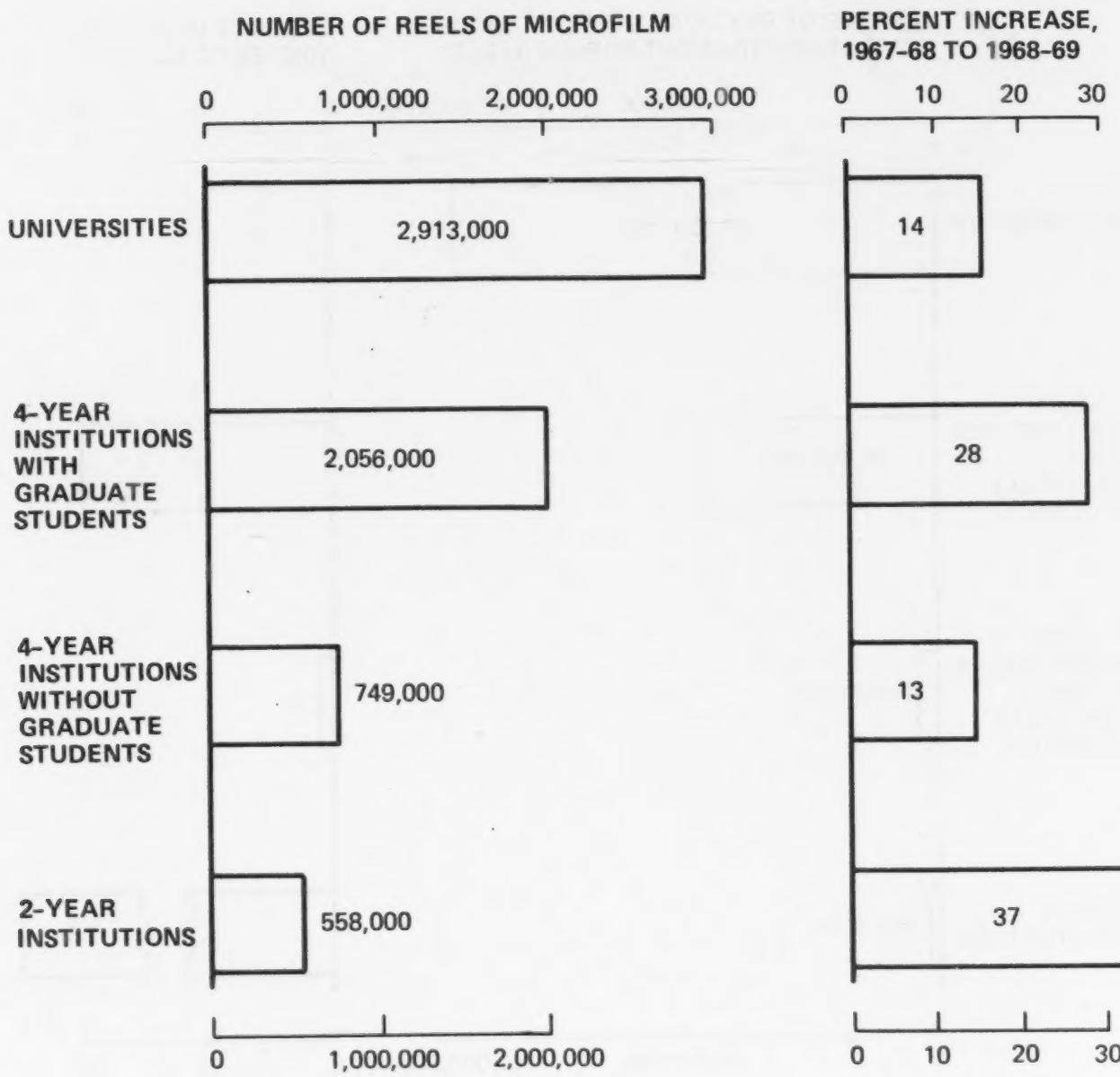


Chart 3.—Number of physical units of microtext other than microfilm reels held by college and university libraries, with percent increase from previous year, by type of institution: Aggregate United States, 1968–69

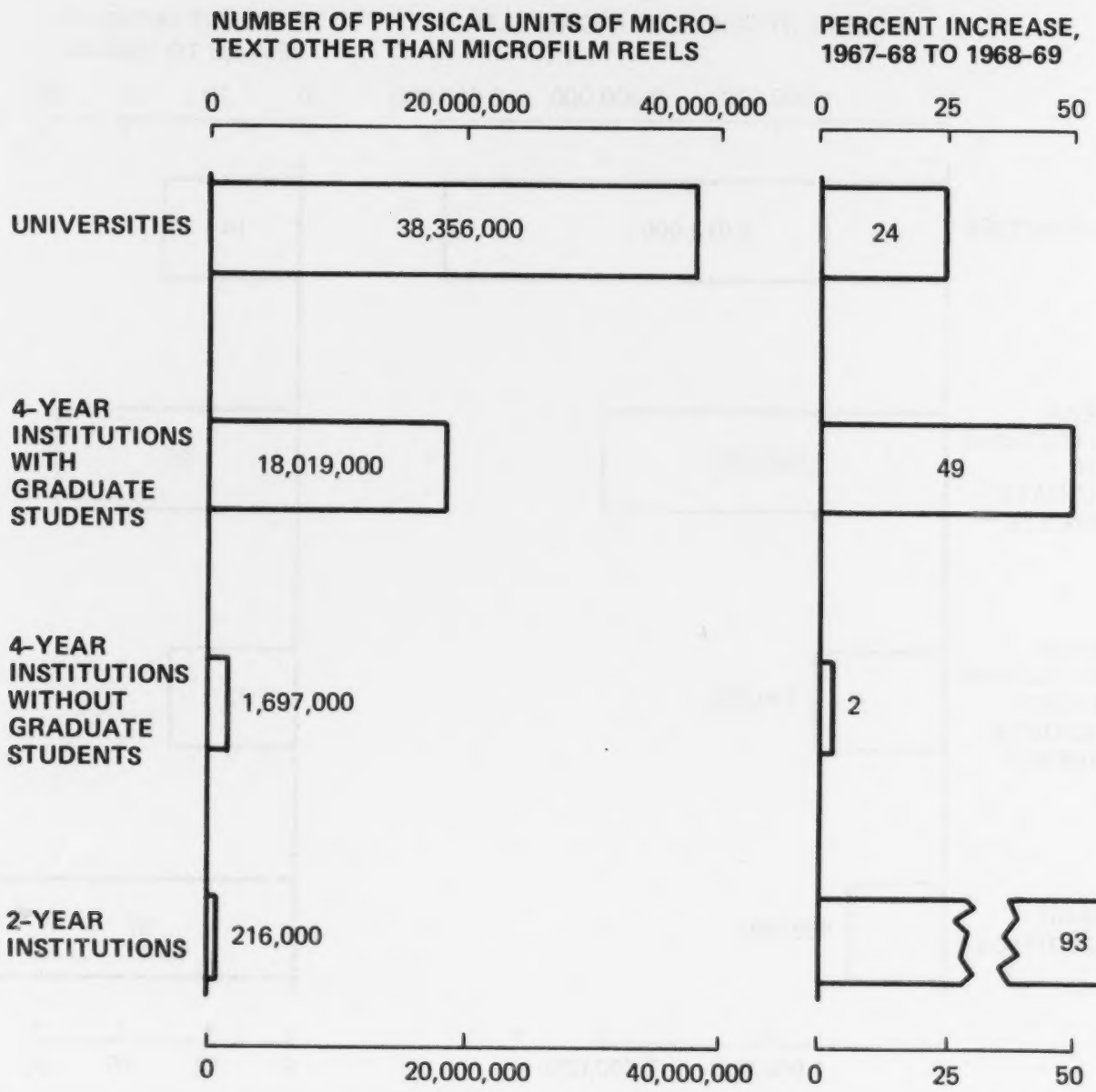


Chart 4.—Number of hours of student and other hourly assistance in college and university libraries, with percent increase from previous year, by type of institution: Aggregate United States, 1968–69

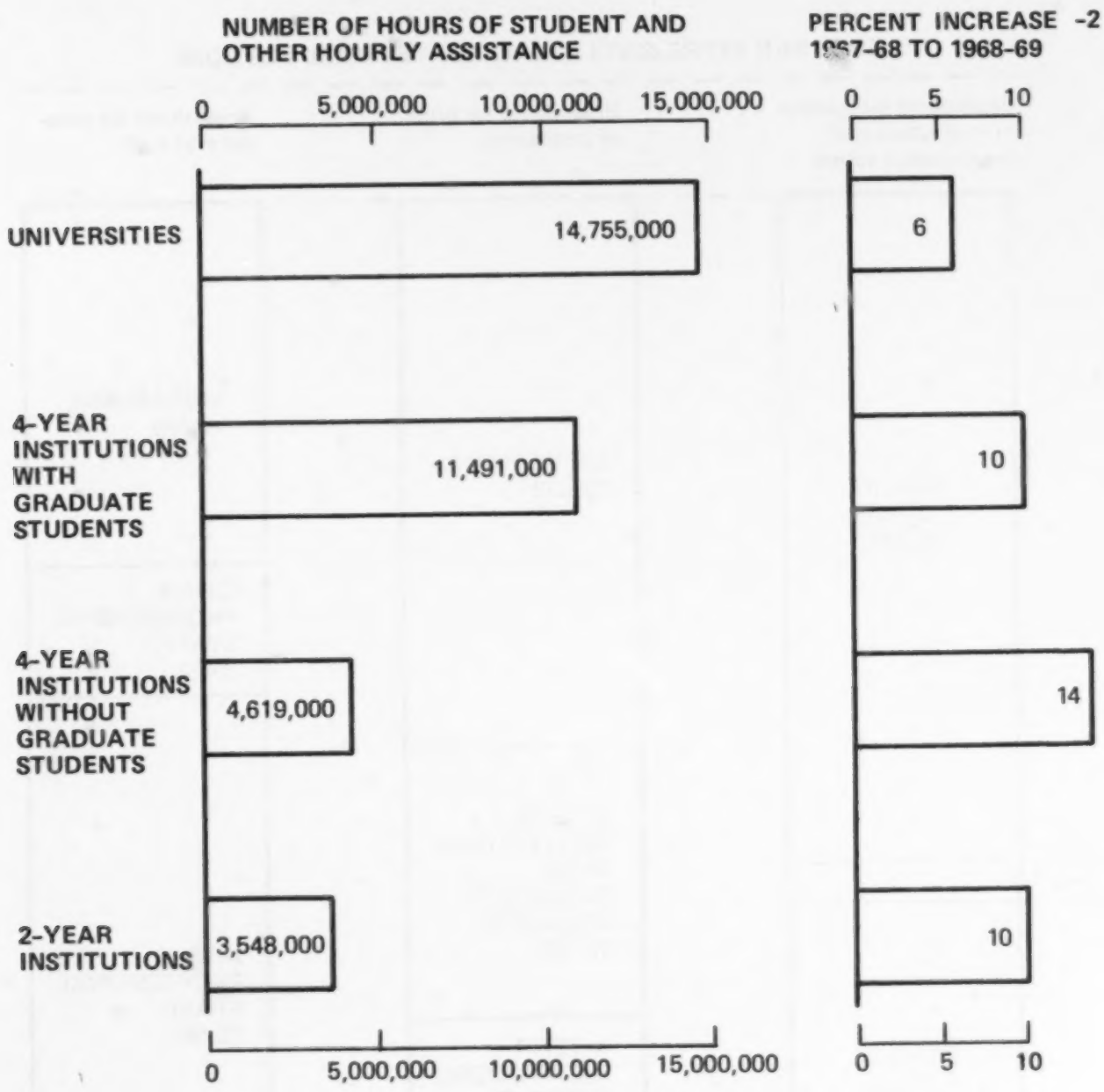


Chart 5.—Number of full-time-equivalent (FTE) staff of college and university libraries, by control of institution, employment status, type of institution, and level of staff: Aggregate United States, fall 1969

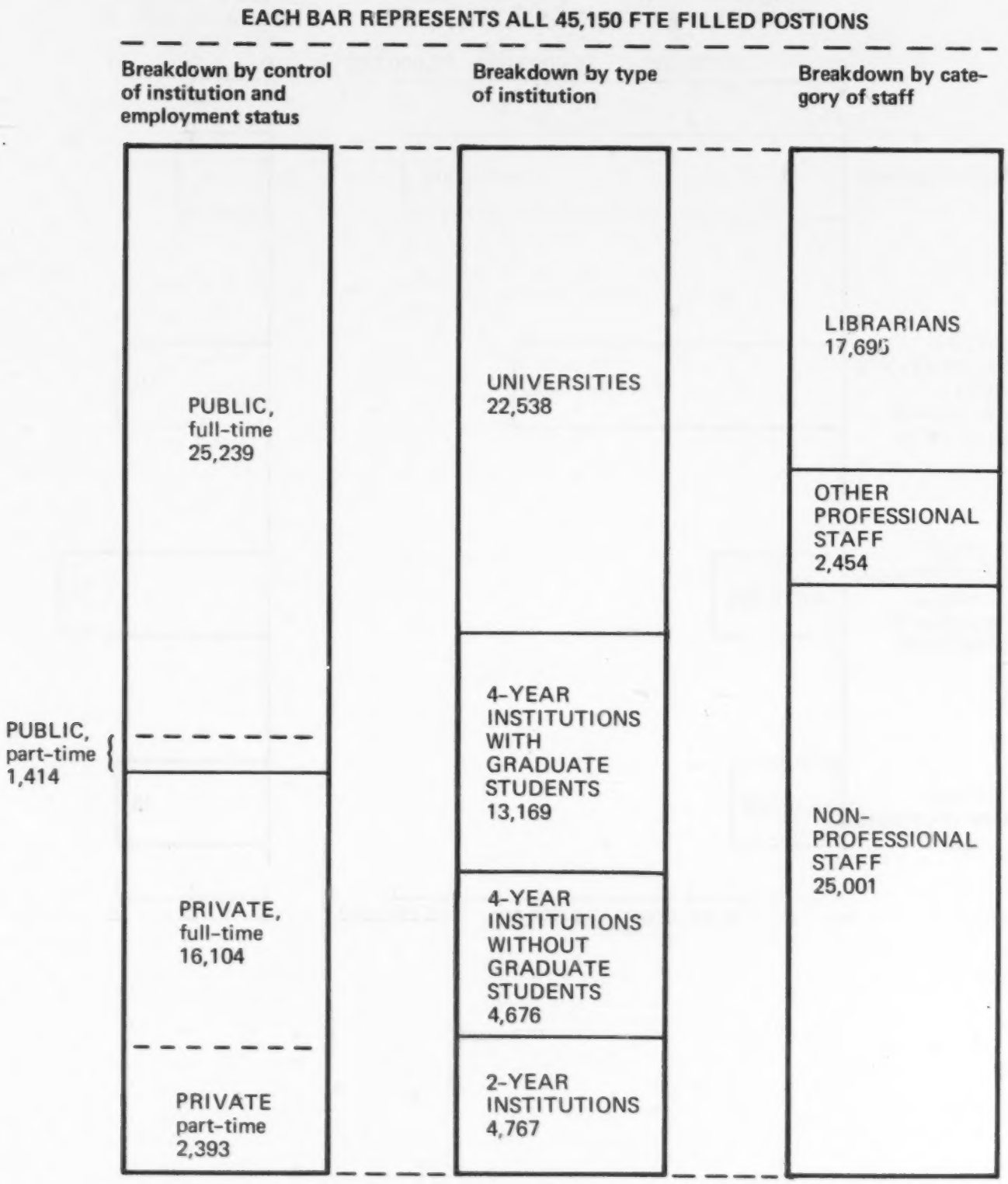

EACH BAR REPRESENTS ALL 45,150 FTE FILLED POSTIONS
Breakdown by control of institution and employment status
Breakdown by type of institution
Breakdown by category of staff
PUBLIC, full-time 25,239
PUBLIC, part-time 1,414
PRIVATE, full-time 16,104
PRIVATE part-time 2,393
UNIVERSITIES 22,538
4-YEAR INSTITUTIONS WITH GRADUATE STUDENTS 13,169
4-YEAR INSTITUTIONS WITHOUT GRADUATE STUDENTS 4,676
2-YEAR INSTITUTIONS 4,767
LIBRARIANS 17,695
OTHER PROFESSIONAL STAFF 2,454
NON-PROFESSIONAL STAFF 25,001

Chart 6.—Percent of full-time-equivalent (FTE) postions in public and private college and university libraries, by type of institution, level of position, and whether filled or vacant: Aggregate United States, fall 1969

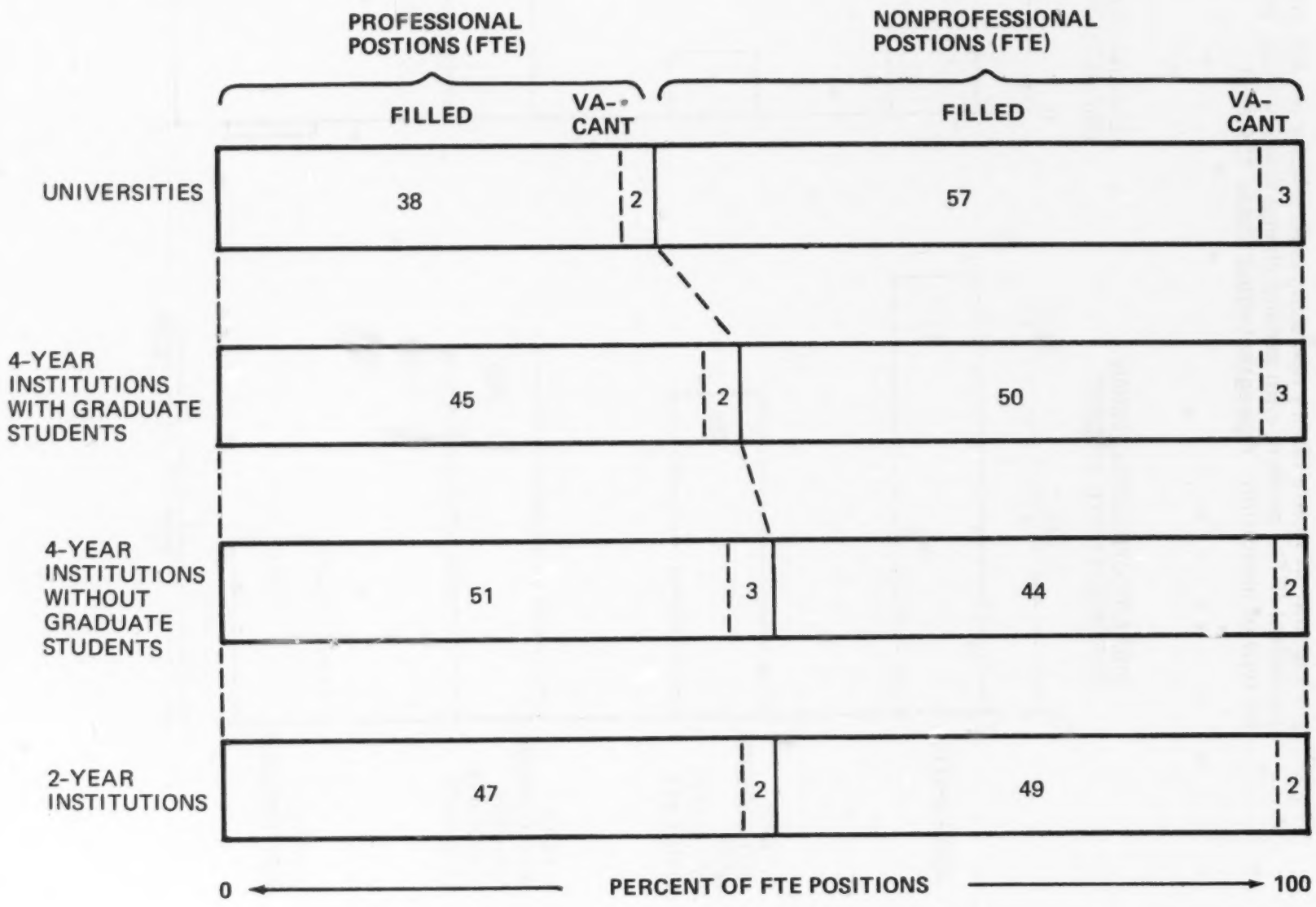


Chart 7.—College and university library operating expenditures per full-time-equivalent (FTE) student, with percent change from previous year, by type of institution: Aggregate United States, 1968–69

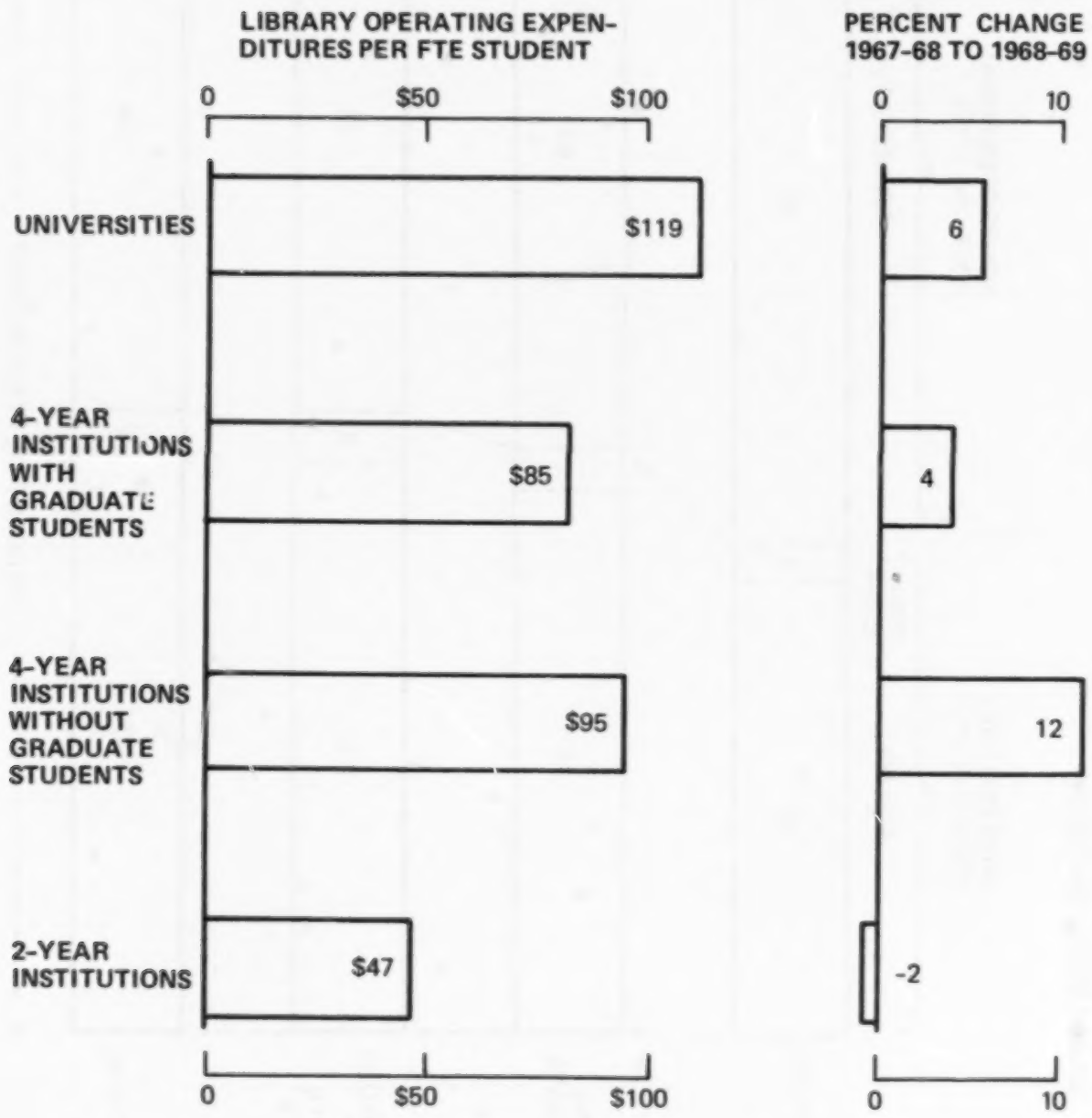


Chart 8.—College and university library operating expenditures per full-time-equivalent (FTE) staff member in instruction and research, with percent increase from previous year, by type of institution: Aggregate United States, 1968-69

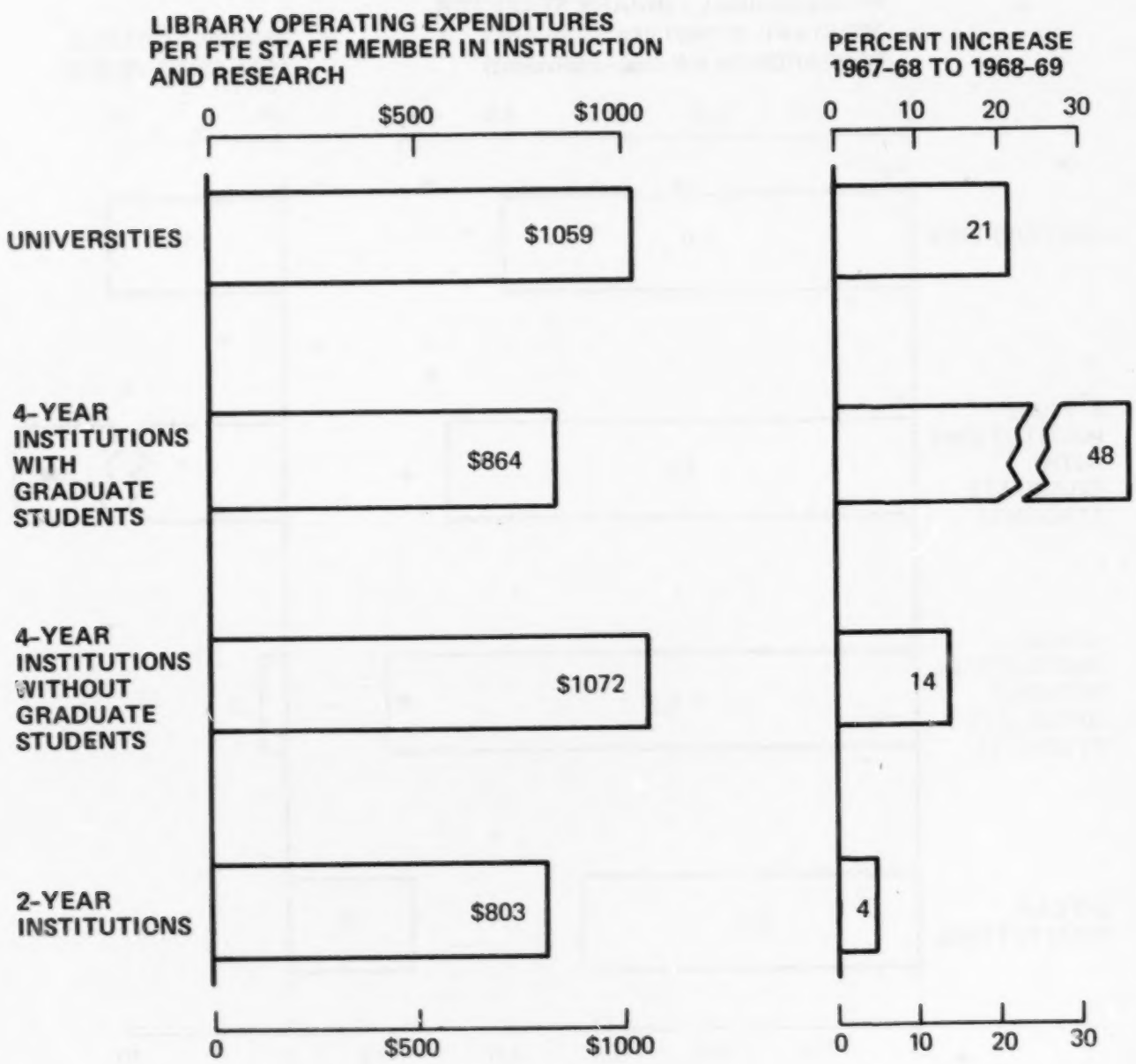
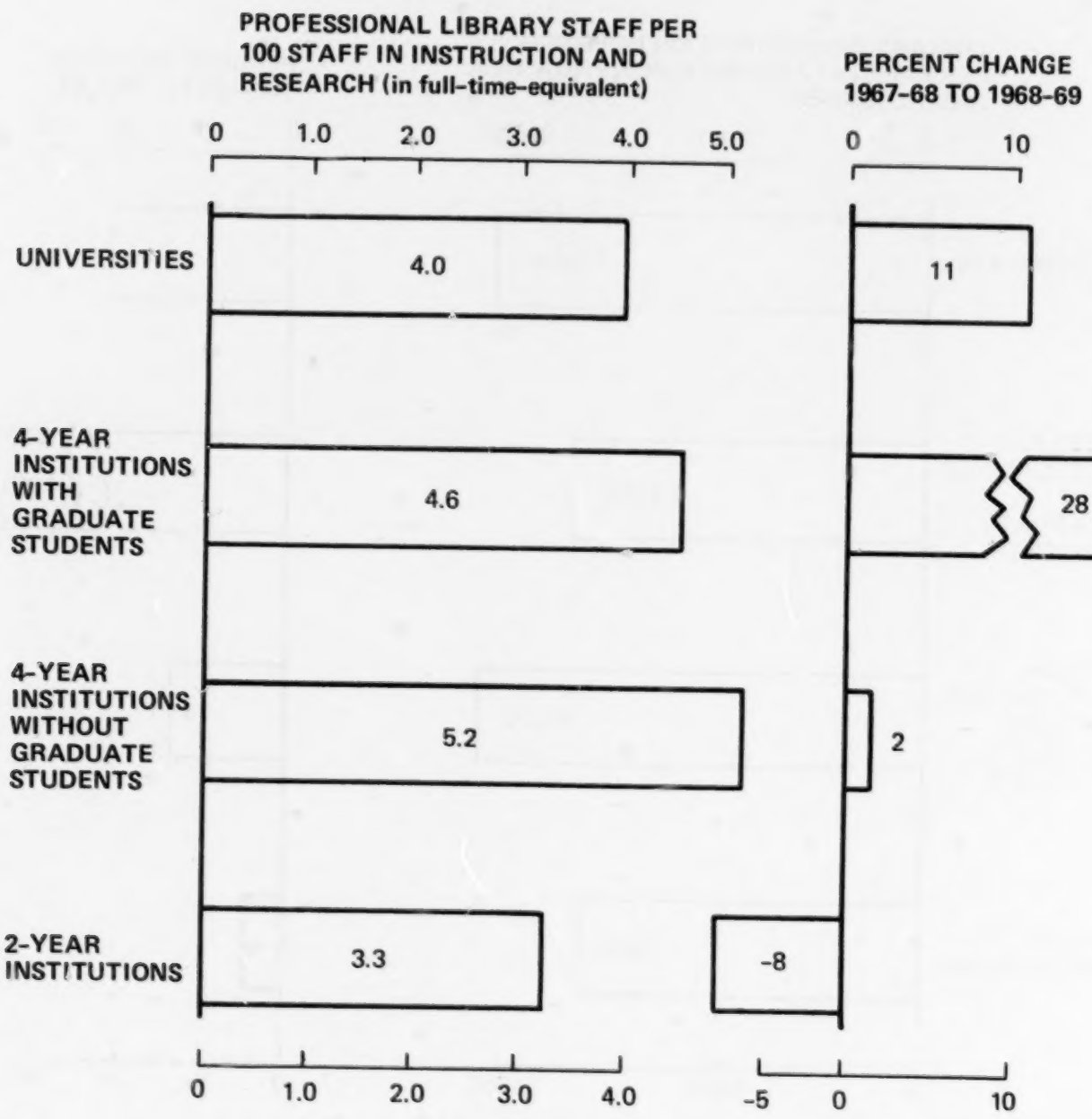


Chart 9.—College and university professional library staff per 100 staff in instruction and research, with percent change from previous year, by type of institution: Aggregate United States, fall 1969



Appendix A

COVERAGE AND RESPONSE RATES

Types of Institutions Covered

As defined in U. S. Office of Education reports, colleges and universities are institutions that offer programs of at least 2 years of college-level studies in residence and are either (a) accredited by nationally recognized accrediting agencies, including State and local education authorities, or (b) institutions whose credits are accepted by at least three institutions that are so accredited. The institutions meeting these criteria are listed in the Office of Education's annual publication, Education Directory, Higher Education.

Institutions are grouped in the following categories:

1. Universities are institutions that (a) give considerable stress to graduate instruction, (b) confer advanced degrees as well as bachelor's degrees in a variety of liberal arts fields, and (c) have at least two professional schools that are not exclusively technological.

2. Four-year institutions with graduate students are institutions that, though not classifiable as universities, have students in graduate or other postbaccalaureate programs (including first-professional students).

3. Four-year institutions without graduate students are other institutions with 4-year programs.

4. Two-year institutions are institutions with programs of at least 2 but less than 4 years of college-level work. These include some trade-technical and business schools as well as community or junior colleges.

The classifications for universities and 2-year institutions are the same as those used in other reports of the Office of Education. For purposes of this report, the standard classification "4-year institutions other than universities" was subdivided into the second and third categories described above. This permitted separate tabulations of data concerning the 4-year institutions with graduate students, which require relatively specialized library services.

Publicly controlled institutions are those administered by local and State governments, as well as a few in which the Federal Government has full administrative control. The privately controlled group includes the religious or theological institutions, the independent nonprofit institutions, and a few proprietary schools.

For purposes of reporting library statistics, each institution was asked to consolidate the data for all of its library units, including libraries in component schools, colleges, branches, extension centers, and organized research installations. Data were consolidated by the Office of Education when respondents returned separate reports for component libraries of their institutions.

Therefore, with the exception of two groups of institutions, there is a separate report on the library operations of each institution listed in the Education Directory. One class of exceptions arises in connection with those joint libraries which serve two or more whole institutions, and reconciliation for those exceptions is discussed later (see Joint Libraries). Another class of exceptions consists of the institutions which were new in the survey year and which are discussed below.

New Institutions

For two reasons the statistical information available from the libraries of new institutions is seriously out of line with other data of the survey.

One reason is that in order to develop their library collections, the new institutions had to spend a good deal more for books and other library materials than did established institutions of comparable type and size.

In addition, the respondents of new institutions, following the instruction to report as holdings only such materials as had been prepared for use, had fewer items to report as holdings than were actually purchased in the given year. That is, the staffs of the new libraries scarcely had time to complete the tasks of cataloging and making the new material ready for use, and so the collections they reported were disproportionately small.

Thus, inclusion of the data for new institutions in this report would both (a) exaggerate operating expenditures for books and other materials, and also (b) reduce the average size of collections. It has seemed advisable, therefore, to avoid the distortion by excluding the 99 new institutions from the tabulations. In consequence, it should be understood that

the data of this report represent the libraries that were in full or nearly full operation rather than all libraries in the college and university universe.

The 99 institutions that were new in fall 1969 were either 2-year institutions or 4-year institutions without graduate students. Their distribution by control and enrollment size is given in table A-1, which shows that most of the 72 new institutions in the publicly controlled group were 2-year schools, while most of the 27 new institutions in the privately controlled group had fewer than 1,000 students. 1/

Nonrespondents and Imputing Procedure

Excluding the new institutions, the survey universe consisted of 2,431 libraries as will be explained. Of the 2,431 libraries, 101 did not respond at all or replied too late to be included in routine operations. In order to make the tabulations representative of all institutions except the new ones, data for the 101 nonresponding institutions were estimated by the procedures described in the next paragraph, and were included in all tabulations of this report.

1/ Of the 99 new institutions, 44 did not return the questionnaire, while 14 returned it without providing substantial information, and 41 reported usable data. Since the 58 institutions that did not provide usable data were probably even newer (i.e., further from full operation) than the 41 that reported data, the latter group should not be taken to represent all 99 institutions. With that proviso, the following summary of the figures given by the reporting group may be of interest:

a. The 41 institutions held 418,000 volumes at end of year.

b. They acquired 388,000 volumes during the year.

c. They expended $1,088,000 for salaries and hourly wages.

d. They expended $1,525,000 for books and other library materials.

e. Their regular (nonhourly) staff, including regular nonprofessional staff, consisted of 258 full-time-equivalent personnel.

Table A-1--Number of new institutions, by type, control, and enrollment size of institution: Aggregate United States, fall 1969

Control and enrollment size of institution	Total new institutions	4-year institutions	2-year institutions
1	2	3	4
Public and private, total	99	21	78
1,000 students or more	31	2	29
Fewer than 1,000 students	68	19	49
Public, total	72	4	68
1,000 students or more	29	1	28
Fewer than 1,000 students	43	3	40
Private, total	27	17	10
1,000 students or more	2	1	1
Fewer than 1,000 students	25	16	9

For each nonrespondent, use was made of the data reported by a "matching" institution; i.e., a responding institution which, in respect to control, type, size, region, and other characteristics, was similar to the nonresponding institution. For a few of the large nonresponding institutions, the accuracy of this operation was enhanced by using ratio estimates. With this procedure a suitable matching institution was selected, but it was used in a different way. Factors were derived representing the ratio of change in the figures that the matching institution reported in fall 1968 and fall 1969, and these factors were applied to adjust the fall 1968 data reported by the institution that did not respond in fall 1969. Thus, the nonresponding institution's own figures for the previous year were used but were adjusted to fall 1969 by using factors derived from the matching institution.

Table A-2 shows that the overall response rate was 95.8 percent and that the nonresponding institutions were markedly concentrated (73 out of 101) in the privately controlled group having fewer than 1,000 students.

Since the response rate was 98.4 percent for the larger institutions and was 93.1 percent for the smaller ones, it is clear that if the smaller institutions, particularly among the private group, had responded as well as the larger ones, the survey's overall response rate would have been over 98 percent.

Joint Libraries

While "institutions" and "libraries" are nearly synonymous in this report, and while it is thus convenient to refer to institutions in connection with the tabulations, it is important to note how the number of institutions is affected by the number of joint libraries, and how the total figure of 2,431 was derived.

In fall 1969 the total number of higher educational institutions meeting the criteria stated earlier was 2,551. Excluding the 99 new institutions reduced the number to 2,452, and this is the number of individual institutions whose library services are covered, in one way or another, in this report.

Of the 14 joint libraries listed in table A-3, three do not affect the count of institutions because they serve only one whole institution (while the other institution whose branch is served is already included in the count). Together, the other 11 joint libraries served 32 institutions, as follows:

Seven joint libraries each served two institutions (total 14).

Two joint libraries each served three institutions (total 6).

Two joint libraries each served six institutions (total 12).

Therefore, as distinct from the institutions they served, the number of libraries tabulated for this report was 2,431, or 2,452 minus 32 institutions served by joint libraries, plus the 11 joint libraries themselves.

The joint libraries that were in full operation as of fall 1968 are detailed in table A-3, together with the distribution of the 78,000 students whom they served. Geographically the libraries were fairly well distributed; three large States (Illinois, Michigan, and New York) each had two such libraries and eight other States each had one of them.

It is seen that 28 of the 38 institutions or branches served by the joint libraries had less than 1,500 students. Typically, of course, it is institutions or branches of such small size whose students and faculties stand to gain the most from the resources of joint libraries.

Table A-2--Number of responding and nonresponding institutions in the college and university library survey, and percent responding, by control and enrollment size of institution: Aggregate United States, fall 1969

Control and enrollment size of institution	Number of institutions			Percent responding
	Total	Responding	Non-responding	
1	2	3	4	5
Public and private, total	2,431	2,330	101	95.8
1,000 students or more	1,265	1,245	20	98.4
Fewer than 1,000 students	1,166	1,086	81	93.1
Public, total	993	979	14	98.6
1,000 students or more	753	747	6	99.2
Fewer than 1,000 students	240	232	8	96.7
Private, total	1,438	1,352	87	94.0
1,000 students or more	512	498	14	97.3
Fewer than 1,000 students	926	854	73	92.1

Table A-3--Joint libraries serving two or more higher educational institutions, or one such institution and part of another, by control, type, and enrollment of institution: Aggregate United States, fall 1969

(In column 3, "PUB" and "PRI" refer to whether institutional control is public or private; U, FG, FN, and T show respectively whether the institution is a university, a 4-year institution with graduate students, a 4-year institution with no graduate students, or a 2-year institution. Asterisk (*) indicates that the library serves one institution and part of another.)

Name and location of joint library and names of institutions served	Control and type of institution	Enrollment
1	2	3
ATLANTA UNIVERSITY JOINT LIBRARY, Atlanta, Ga. 30314	--	5,524
Serves: Atlanta University	PRI-FG	1,056
Clark College	PRI-FN	1,003
Interdenominational Theological Center	PRI-FG	113
Morehouse College	PRI-FN	1,035
Morris Brown College	PRI-FN	1,372
Spelman College	PRI-FN	945
CALVIN COLLEGE JOINT LIBRARY, Grand Rapids, Mich. 49505	--	3,670
Serves: Calvin College	PRI-FN	3,575
Calvin Theological Seminary	PRI-FG	95
*CHARLES S. MOTT JOINT LIBRARY, Flint, Mich. 48503	--	8,291
Serves: Flint Community Junior College	PUB-T	7,091
Flint College Branch, Univ. of Michigan	PUB-FN	1,200
*CHICAGO STATE COLL. JOINT LIBRARY, Chicago, Ill. 60621	--	10,750
Serves: Chicago State College	PUB-FG	5,911
Wilson Branch, Chicago City College	PUB-T	4,839
COLGATE ROCHESTER DIV. SCH. JOINT LIB., Rochester, N.Y. 14620	--	181
Serves: Colgate Rochester Divinity School	PRI-FG	148
Bexley Hall	PRI-FG	33
COLLEGE AND SEMINARY JOINT LIBRARY, Naperville, Ill. 60540	--	1,157
Serves: Evangelical Theological Seminary	PRI-FG	120
North Central College	PRI-FN	1,037
COLORADO STATE COL. JOINT LIBRARY, Greeley, Colo. 80631	--	11,861
Serves: Colorado State College	PUB-FG	10,234
Aims College	PUB-T	1,627
HAMILTON COLLEGE JOINT LIBRARY, Clinton, N.Y. 13323	--	1,025
Serves: Hamilton College	PRI-FN	853
Kirkland College	PRI-FN	172
HONNOLD JOINT LIBRARY, Claremont, Calif. 91711	--	4,471
Serves: Claremont Men's College	PRI-FN	795
Claremont Graduate School	PRI-FG	830
Harvey Mudd College	PRI-FN	345
Pitzer College	PRI-FN	662
Pomona College	PRI-FG	1,313
Scripps College	PRI-FN	526
JOINT UNIVERSITY LIBRARY, Nashville, Tenn. 37203	--	7,788
Serves: George Peabody Col. for Teachers	PRI-FG	1,806
Vanderbilt University	PRI-U	5,776
Scarritt College	PRI-FG	206
PORTLAND STATE COL. JOINT LIBRARY, Portland, Me. 97201	--	18,517
Serves: Portland State College	PUB-FG	10,206
Division of Continuing Education	PUB-FG	8,311
TEXAS MEDICAL CENTER JOINT LIB., Houston, Tex. 77025	--	513
Serves: Baylor College of Medicine	PUB-FG	496
Grad. Sch. of Biomedical Sci., U. Texas System	PUB-FG	76
School of Public Health, Univ. Texas System	PUB-FG	20
UNION THEOL. SEMINARY JOINT LIBRARY, Richmond, Va. 23227	--	392
Serves: Union Theological Seminary	PRI-FG	268
Presbyterian Sch. Christian Educ.	PRI-FG	124
*WEST VIRGINIA STATE COL. JOINT LIBRARY, Institute, W. Va. 25112	--	3,994
Serves: West Virginia State College	PUB-FN	3,074
Kanawha Valley Grad. Ctr., West Va. Univ.	PUB-FG	920

Appendix B

DEFINITIONS AND PLAN OF TABULATIONS

Enrollment Data

Enrollment data represent all resident and extension students enrolled in the fall 1968 term for work normally creditable toward a degree, diploma, certificate, or other formal award. Undergraduate students in occupational programs of less than 4 years' duration are included. The enrollment data are utilized in two forms. 1/

a. The total enrollment ("head count") of all students, regardless of full-time or part-time attendance status, is used in connection with overall trends and for grouping institutions by size; i. e., in the text tables and in column 1 of tables 1-22. For these purposes the use of full-time-equivalent enrollment (see paragraph b below) would not achieve an important gain in accuracy. Moreover, unlike full-time-equivalent enrollment, total enrollment (including undergraduate occupational students) has had the same meaning throughout the years of this survey series.

b. As used in this report, full-time-equivalent enrollment ("FTE students") is the sum of the following enrollment categories:

1. The total number of graduate or other postbaccalaureate students, regardless of their full-time or part-time attendance status.

2. The number of full-time undergraduates including full-time undergraduate occupational students.

1/ The detailed 1968 enrollment figures are reported in Opening Fall Enrollment in Higher Education, 1968: Institutional Data (OE-54003-68, Part B). While in theory it might have been preferable to employ fall 1969 data in this report, their use would have occasioned only slight differences in the findings, yet would have caused delays due to difficulties of phasing the library returns with returns of the separate enrollment survey. Also, although the students enrolled in fall 1969 had the benefit of the holdings at the end of 1968-69, it was the students enrolled in fall 1968 who had the benefit of the bulk of the 1968-69 expenditures, i.e., the 1968-69 expenditures for salaried staff, hourly assistance, and "other" library expenditures, as well as the greater part of the 1968-69 nonbudgeted support service.

3. One-third of the number of part-time undergraduates including the part-time occupational students.

The sum of those categories is used in table 22 as the denominator for the ratios of volumes, serials, and expenditures per FTE student. Also, the total FTE enrollment for each State is given in the last column of table 24, so that similar ratios may be obtained if desired for any State.

The definitions of FTE students used in preceding years have necessarily varied because of changes in categories used in collecting data in the survey series on enrollment. There has been no change, however, in the two features of the definition of FTE that are believed to be of particular interest to librarians, namely: (a) the limited weight given to part-time undergraduate students (and to extension students when they are separately identified) and (b) the full weight given to part-time graduate or postbaccalaureate students.

Institutional and Library Staff

The institutional personnel most frequently served by the library are the senior and junior professional staff members engaged in resident instruction, departmental research, and organized (separately budgeted) research.

To be able to relate that category of institutional personnel to professional library staff on a comparable basis, data on both were obtained in terms of full-time equivalents, defined as the sum of the number of full-time staff and the full-time equivalent of the part-time staff. Both the institutional and library staff data were obtained as of fall 1969. 2/

2/ Traditionally, in this survey series the data on library staff have been collected as of the fall during which the survey was conducted (i. e., fall 1969 in this survey). Users of the data have so desired, and the reporting of library staff on this basis has presented no problem for respondents. However, since users have also desired data on institutional staff as of the same fall as the library staff, such data on institutional staff have also been requested on the library questionnaire. This has presented a considerable problem for a few respondents, and their data on institutional staff have sometimes required adjusting in the light of previous-year data from the Office of Education's separate survey of institutional staff. Such adjusting was done in the data of this survey, and although the resulting data on institutional staff are adequate for most statistical purposes, they are somewhat less accurate than the data on library staff.

In both the institutional and library staff categories, professional staff was defined to include all staff in positions normally requiring at least a bachelor's degree or its equivalent.

Institutional professional staff was defined to include such junior professional staff members as teaching assistants.

Library professional staff included a small number of professional staff (e. g., certain data-processing staff) who were not librarians. 3/ While these persons were in positions requiring at least bachelor's degrees, their work did not require "training and skill in the theoretical or scientific aspect of library work, as distinct from its mechanical or clerical aspect"--as was specified in the questionnaire for the definition of librarians.

For additional definitions of data covered in the survey the reader is referred to the questionnaire and the instructions to respondents in appendix D.

How To Use the Reference Tables (appendix C)

Tables 1-22 are designed in a consistent fashion to make it easy for the reader to find a horizontal line of data which, in the same relative position in each table, represents the figures for "peer institutions"--i. e., any group or subgroup of institutions that may be of interest and is large enough to warrant separate tabulation.

The first column of each table lists the various groupings, by institutional control, type, and enrollment size, for which separate data are given. In each table, for example, data for universities with 10,000 or more students appear as the first category under universities as a whole.

3/ Prior to fall 1967 this category ("professional staff other than librarians") was not obtained separately, and it is probable that they were grouped with "nonprofessional staff" by most respondents in the surveys prior to fall 1967.

Data for the 2-year institutions with 500-999 students are in the next-to-last category. 4/

Thus, tables 1-22 serve purposes similar to those served by the companion report, which gave fall 1969 data for selected individual institutions and which was issued earlier (publication OE-15023-69; see inside back cover). For purposes of maing peer-group comparisons, however, the use of tables 1-22 in this report is decidedly preferable because these tables represent all the institutions in a specified control, type, and size group, and not simply selected institutions that submitted timely reports.

In most tables the first column is repeated to show, in the table's upper and lower tiers, the publicly and privately controlled institutions. In other tables the data for the publicly and privately controlled institutions appear under table headings. The headings (including "undercut" headings in the bodies of some tables) also show the kinds of data in the tables, e. g., volumes, expenditures, etc.

Table 23 provides data regarding holdings, filled and vacant positions, and enrollments in the individual States, U. S. service schools, and outlying areas, as well as totals for the aggregate United States. For the same geographic areas and the country as a whole, table 24 gives library operating expenditures (including their breakdown) and the estimated value of nonbudgeted support.

Statistical Measures Used

For each of the more important items covered in the survey, the tables provide both an average figure and an indication as to the

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4/ In tables 1-22 separate lines of data are omitted for certain small groups of institutions. One group consists of three publicly controlled and 11 privately controlled universities that have fewer than 5, 000 students. The other group consists of three publicly controlled institutions without graduate students that have 5, 000 or more students. (No privately controlled institution fell in that type and size class.) However, the data for the small universities are included in the totals shown for universities, and the data for the three publicly controlled 4-year institutions without graduate students are included in the total line for institutions of that type. In general, it should be noted that computer rounding sometimes occasions minor disparities in tabulations; e. g., percents may not add to 100 and other detail may not add to totals.

magnitude of the moderately high values. The measures used for this purpose are the arithmetic mean and the 90-percentile value. 5/

In tables 8-22, these measures are usually included in table headings. While means are shown regardless of the number of institutions involved, 90-percentile values (and also medians, which are 50-percentile values) are shown only where at least 20 institutions are involved. 6/

Except in tables 1-6, the mean rather than the median is used as a general-purpose measure of central tendency because the mean gives due weight to extreme values, and its relationship to the total quantity and the number of institutions is precise. This is useful in table 15, for example, where actual numbers of staff are not shown but can be easily estimated from the means presented.

In data of the kind covered in this survey, high values tend to be more extreme than low values (i. e., the distributions are "positively skewed"). As a result the means for most categories tend to be markedly higher than the medians would be if calculated and presented for the same data. So long as the reader is aware of this fact, the use of the mean alone is not disadvantageous, and it permits the publication of much more information on central tendencies than could be shown in the same space if presentation of both means and medians were attempted throughout the report.

5/ Just as the median value separates the top 50 percent of the cases from the other 50 percent, the 90-percentile value separates the top 10 percent of the cases from the other 90 percent.

Appendix C

REFERENCE TABLES

In columns giving medians or 90-percentile values, an asterisk (*) is shown for any cell with fewer than 20 cases.

A hyphen (-) appears in cells for which the quantity is zero, regardless of whether the column concerns an amount, a mean, or a percentile.

TABLE 1.--DISTRIBUTION OF COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES, BY NUMBER OF VOLUMES HELD AT END OF YEAR AND BY INSTITUTIONAL CONTROL, TYPE, AND SIZE: AGGREGATE UNITED STATES, 1968-69

INSTITUTIONAL CONTROL, TYPE, AND ENROLLMENT SIZE	TOTAL NUMBER OF INSTI-TUTIONS	NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS, BY VOLUMES HELD AT END OF YEAR									MEDIAN NUMBER OF VOLUMES
		LESS THAN 5,000 VOLUMES	5,000 TO 9,999	10,000 TO 19,999	20,000 TO 49,999	50,000 TO 99,999	100,000 TO 199,999	200,000 TO 499,999	500,000 TO 1,999,999	2,000,000 OR MORE	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
PUBLIC AND PRIVATE, TOTAL	2,431	81	176	368	678	540	294	171	103	20	46,128
PUBLIC											
ALL TYPES	1,001	35	98	175	269	139	116	92	68	9	41,468
10,000 OR MORE	151	-	-	-	10	23	11	35	63	9	470,000
5,000 TO 9,999	160	-	-	1	45	15	48	46	5	-	139,583
1,000 TO 4,999	447	6	22	93	178	82	56	10	-	-	37,275
500 TO 999	152	5	36	63	31	15	1	1	-	-	15,556
LESS THAN 500	91	24	40	18	5	4	-	-	-	-	7,687
UNIVERSITIES	95	-	-	-	-	1	2	21	62	9	1,068,548
10,000 OR MORE	74	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	58	9	1,275,862
5,000 TO 9,999	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	4	-	*
FOUR-YEAR INST'S WITH GRADUATE STUDENTS	250	1	1	1	14	63	98	66	6	-	145,918
10,000 OR MORE	43	-	-	-	-	2	9	27	5	-	316,667
5,000 TO 9,999	82	-	-	-	-	5	44	32	1	-	181,818
1,000 TO 4,999	108	-	-	-	9	48	45	6	-	-	96,875
500 TO 999	11	-	-	1	2	7	-	1	-	-	*
LESS THAN 500	6	1	1	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	*
FOUR-YEAR INST'S WITHOUT GRADUATE STUDENTS	79	-	-	2	23	38	12	4	-	-	69,079
1,000 TO 4,999	56	-	-	-	16	27	9	4	-	-	72,222
500 TO 999	16	-	-	1	6	8	1	-	-	-	*
LESS THAN 500	4	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	*
TWO-YEAR INSTITUTIONS	577	34	97	172	232	37	4	1	-	-	19,157
10,000 OR MORE	34	-	-	-	10	21	2	1	-	-	66,667
5,000 TO 9,999	57	-	-	1	45	9	2	-	-	-	38,333
1,000 TO 4,999	280	6	22	93	153	6	-	-	-	-	23,725
500 TO 999	125	5	36	61	23	-	-	-	-	-	13,525
LESS THAN 500	81	23	39	17	1	1	-	-	-	-	7,244
PRIVATE											
ALL TYPES	1,430	46	78	193	409	401	178	79	35	11	49,193
10,000 OR MORE	30	-	-	-	-	1	-	8	13	8	1,192,308
5,000 TO 9,999	49	-	-	-	-	5	13	14	15	2	339,286
1,000 TO 4,999	436	6	11	12	56	171	123	49	7	1	88,889
500 TO 999	398	13	10	34	155	153	26	7	-	-	47,484
LESS THAN 500	517	27	57	147	198	71	16	1	-	-	24,167
UNIVERSITIES	65	-	-	-	-	-	5	21	28	11	848,214
10,000 OR MORE	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	13	8	1,423,077
5,000 TO 9,999	28	-	-	-	-	-	3	10	13	2	615,385
FOUR-YEAR INST'S WITH GRADUATE STUDENTS	535	9	17	31	125	176	120	50	7	-	74,290
10,000 OR MORE	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	*
5,000 TO 9,999	20	-	-	-	-	4	10	4	2	-	160,000
1,000 TO 4,999	206	-	2	3	11	70	80	35	5	-	121,250
500 TO 999	108	1	-	6	40	40	14	7	-	-	58,750
LESS THAN 500	197	8	15	22	74	61	16	1	-	-	41,689
FOUR-YEAR INST'S WITHOUT GRADUATE STUDENTS	587	15	27	55	207	222	53	8	-	-	48,478
1,000 TO 4,999	192	2	4	5	31	101	41	8	-	-	76,733
500 TO 999	238	5	5	10	93	113	12	-	-	-	52,655
LESS THAN 500	157	8	18	40	83	8	-	-	-	-	24,518
TWO-YEAR INSTITUTIONS	243	22	34	107	77	3	-	-	-	-	16,121
10,000 OR MORE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5,000 TO 9,999	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	*
1,000 TO 4,999	27	4	5	4	14	-	-	-	-	-	21,071
500 TO 999	52	7	5	18	22	-	-	-	-	-	17,778
LESS THAN 500	163	11	24	85	41	2	-	-	-	-	15,471

TABLE 2.--DISTRIBUTION OF COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES, BY TOTAL LIBRARY OPERATING EXPENDITURES AND BY INSTITUTIONAL CONTROL, TYPE, AND SIZE: AGGREGATE UNITED STATES, 1968-69

INSTITUTIONAL CONTROL, TYPE, AND ENROLLMENT SIZE	TOTAL NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS	NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS, BY TOTAL LIBRARY OPERATING EXPENDITURES									MEDIAN OPERATING EXPENDITURES
		LESS THAN $5,000	$5,000 TO $9,999	$10,000 TO $19,999	$20,000 TO $49,999	$50,000 TO $99,999	$100,000 TO $199,999	$200,000 TO $499,999	$500,000 TO $1,999,999	$2,000,000 OR MORE	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
PUBLIC AND PRIVATE, TOTAL	2,431	25	64	172	545	641	466	289	179	50	$ 81,942
PUBLIC											
ALL TYPES	1,001	7	6	44	177	220	202	184	125	36	123,020
10,000 OR MORE	151	-	-	-	-	-	15	30	71	35	1,144,366
5,000 TO 9,999	160	-	-	-	-	10	32	75	42	1	352,000
1,000 TO 4,999	447	-	-	6	55	166	141	68	11	-	98,946
500 TO 999	152	-	2	11	85	35	12	7	-	-	42,235
LESS THAN 500	91	7	4	27	37	9	2	4	1	-	26,081
UNIVERSITIES	95	-	-	-	-	1	1	6	53	34	1,617,924
10,000 OR MORE	74	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	39	34	1,884,615
5,000 TO 9,999	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	14	-	1,035,714
FOUR-YEAR INST'S WITH GRADUATE STUDENTS	250	1	-	-	2	15	45	120	65	2	355,000
10,000 OR MORE	43	-	-	-	-	-	1	11	30	1	975,000
5,000 TO 9,999	82	-	-	-	-	-	3	51	27	1	423,529
1,000 TO 4,999	108	-	-	-	-	12	38	50	8	-	224,000
500 TO 999	11	-	-	-	1	3	3	4	-	-	*
LESS THAN 500	6	1	-	-	1	-	-	4	-	-	*
FOUR-YEAR INST'S WITHOUT GRADUATE STUDENTS	79	-	-	1	3	18	38	15	4	-	146,053
1,000 TO 4,999	56	-	-	-	1	12	31	9	3	-	148,387
500 TO 999	16	-	-	-	2	5	6	3	-	-	*
LESS THAN 500	4	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	*
TWO-YEAR INSTITUTIONS	577	6	6	43	172	186	118	43	3	-	66,532
10,000 OR MORE	34	-	-	-	-	-	14	18	2	-	250,000
5,000 TO 9,999	57	-	-	-	-	10	29	17	1	-	163,793
1,000 TO 4,999	280	-	-	6	54	141	71	8	-	-	78,369
500 TO 999	125	-	2	11	82	27	3	-	-	-	38,110
LESS THAN 500	81	6	4	26	36	8	1	-	-	-	23,750
PRIVATE											
ALL TYPES	1,430	18	58	128	368	421	264	105	54	14	66,983
10,000 OR MORE	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	10	1,249,999
5,000 TO 9,999	49	-	-	-	-	1	5	17	23	3	597,826
1,000 TO 4,999	436	-	5	6	10	130	195	78	11	1	134,359
500 TO 999	398	2	5	11	111	213	48	8	-	-	66,432
LESS THAN 500	517	16	48	111	247	77	16	2	-	-	30,142
UNIVERSITIES	65	-	-	-	-	-	1	10	40	14	1,306,250
10,000 OR MORE	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	10	1,249,999
5,000 TO 9,999	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	20	3	1,175,000
FOUR-YEAR INST'S WITH GRADUATE STUDENTS	535	6	11	30	119	152	127	76	14	-	83,388
10,000 OR MORE	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	*
5,000 TO 9,999	20	-	-	-	-	1	4	12	3	-	325,000
1,000 TO 4,999	206	-	-	1	2	43	97	56	7	-	158,763
500 TO 999	108	-	1	1	28	57	15	6	-	-	71,053
LESS THAN 500	197	6	10	28	89	51	11	2	-	-	38,371
FOUR-YEAR INST'S WITHOUT GRADUATE STUDENTS	587	4	18	38	138	238	132	19	-	-	70,063
1,000 TO 4,999	192	-	2	2	4	73	94	17	-	-	115,957
500 TO 999	238	-	1	4	55	143	33	2	-	-	70,629
LESS THAN 500	157	4	15	32	79	22	5	-	-	-	30,443
TWO-YEAR INSTITUTIONS	243	8	29	60	111	31	4	-	-	-	26,622
10,000 OR MORE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5,000 TO 9,999	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	*
1,000 TO 4,999	27	-	3	3	4	14	3	-	-	-	62,500
500 TO 999	52	2	3	6	28	13	-	-	-	-	36,071
LESS THAN 500	163	6	23	51	79	4	-	-	-	-	20,570

TABLE 3.--DISTRIBUTION OF COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES, BY TOTAL LIBRARY OPERATING EXPENDITURES AS PERCENT OF TOTAL EDUCATIONAL AND GENERAL EXPENDITURES AND BY INSTITUTIONAL CONTROL, TYPE, AND SIZE: AGGREGATE UNITED STATES, 1968-69

INSTITUTIONAL CONTROL, TYPE, AND ENROLLMENT SIZE	TOTAL NUMBER OF INSTI-TUTIONS	NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS, BY TOTAL LIBRARY OPERATING EXPENDITURES AS PERCENT OF TOTAL EDUCATIONAL AND GENERAL EXPENDITURES								MEDIAN PERCENT
		LESS THAN 2.0 PERCENT	2.0 TO 2.9 PERCENT	3.0 TO 3.9 PERCENT	4.0 TO 4.9 PERCENT	5.0 TO 5.9 PERCENT	6.0 TO 7.9 PERCENT	8.0 TO 9.9 PERCENT	10.0 PERCENT OR MORE	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
PUBLIC AND PRIVATE, TOTAL	2,431	100	183	355	427	427	482	198	259	6.1
PUBLIC										
ALL TYPES	1,001	33	100	174	181	181	183	81	68	5.6
10,000 OR MORE	151	1	26	43	32	21	21	7	-	4.8
5,000 TO 9,999	160	1	22	33	32	35	29	7	1	5.[illegible]
1,000 TO 4,999	447	12	34	70	82	88	92	41	28	6.[illegible]
500 TO 999	152	12	13	20	25	26	29	11	16	5.[illegible]
LESS THAN 500	91	7	5	8	10	11	12	15	23	7.[illegible]
UNIVERSITIES	95	2	21	28	19	13	9	3	-	5.1
10,000 OR MORE	74	1	16	23	15	10	7	2	-	5.1
5,000 TO 9,999	18	1	5	4	3	3	1	1	-	*
FOUR-YEAR INST'S WITH GRADUATE STUDENTS	250	11	6	31	39	57	72	26	8	6.7
10,000 OR MORE	43	-	-	5	12	8	13	5	-	6.5
5,000 TO 9,999	82	-	2	10	16	25	23	6	-	6.4
1,000 TO 4,999	108	1	3	12	11	24	36	13	8	6.7
500 TO 999	11	6	1	3	-	-	-	1	-	*
LESS THAN 500	6	4	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	*
FOUR-YEAR INST'S WITHOUT GRADUATE STUDENTS	79	4	6	6	12	15	19	10	7	6.9
1,000 TO 4,999	56	3	4	4	9	13	12	10	1	6.6
500 TO 999	16	1	1	-	2	1	6	-	5	7.9
LESS THAN 500	4	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	1	*
TWO-YEAR INSTITUTIONS	577	16	67	109	111	96	83	42	53	.
10,000 OR MORE	34	-	10	15	5	3	1	-	-	6.1
5,000 TO 9,999	57	-	15	18	12	6	5	-	1	4.3
1,000 TO 4,999	280	8	27	53	61	51	43	18	19	4.9
500 TO 999	125	5	11	17	23	25	23	10	11	6.1
LESS THAN 500	81	3	4	6	10	11	11	14	22	5.9
PRIVATE										
ALL TYPES	1,430	67	83	181	246	246	299	117	191	6.5
10,000 OR MORE	30	2	5	6	7	4	5	-	1	5.0
5,000 TO 9,999	49	3	6	8	14	7	9	1	1	5.5
1,000 TO 4,999	436	16	28	60	104	116	87	17	6	5.6
500 TO 999	398	13	21	52	76	71	109	30	26	6.4
LESS THAN 500	517	33	23	55	45	48	89	69	155	8.2
UNIVERSITIES	65	5	9	13	19	8	10	-	1	5.0
10,000 OR MORE	26	2	5	5	6	3	4	-	1	4.8
5,000 TO 9,999	28	2	3	5	8	4	6	-	-	5.4
FOUR-YEAR INST'S WITH GRADUATE STUDENTS	535	29	26	72	93	88	90	50	87	6.5
10,000 OR MORE	4	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	*
5,000 TO 9,999	20	1	3	3	6	3	2	1	1	5.4
1,000 TO 4,999	206	4	10	32	51	57	40	8	4	5.6
500 TO 999	108	6	8	14	23	17	22	9	9	5.8
LESS THAN 500	197	18	5	22	12	10	25	32	73	9.0
FOUR-YEAR INST'S WITHOUT GRADUATE STUDENTS	587	10	25	67	104	126	153	45	57	6.8
1,000 TO 4,999	192	5	13	23	45	53	41	8	4	5.8
500 TO 999	238	1	7	34	40	50	75	15	16	6.9
LESS THAN 500	157	4	5	10	19	23	37	22	37	7.8
TWO-YEAR INSTITUTIONS	243	23	23	29	30	24	46	22	46	6.8
10,000 OR MORE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5,000 TO 9,999	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	*
1,000 TO 4,999	27	6	4	2	3	5	6	1	-	5.4
500 TO 999	52	6	6	4	13	4	12	6	1	5.9
LESS THAN 500	163	11	13	23	14	15	27	15	45	7.0

TABLE 4.--DISTRIBUTION OF COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES, BY HOURS OF STUDENT AND OTHER HOURLY ASSISTANCE AND BY INSTITUTIONAL CONTROL, TYPE, AND SIZE: AGGREGATE UNITED STATES, 1968-69

INSTITUTIONAL CONTROL, TYPE, AND ENROLLMENT SIZE	TOTAL NUMBER OF INSTI-TUTIONS	NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS, BY HOURS OF STUDENT AND OTHER HOURLY ASSISTANCE							MEDIAN HOURS OF ASSISTANCE
		LESS THAN 1,000 HOURS	1,000 TO 1,999	2,000 TO 4,999	5,000 TO 9,999	10,000 TO 19,999	20,000 TO 49,999	50,000 OR MORE	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
PUBLIC AND PRIVATE, TOTAL	2,431	286	258	619	529	379	224	135	5,496
PUBLIC									
ALL TYPES	1,001	93	78	243	194	148	143	101	7,229
10,000 OR MORE	151	-	-	5	14	16	27	88	50,000+
5,000 TO 9,999	160	1	2	16	24	37	69	11	20,000
1,000 TO 4,999	447	23	29	132	128	89	44	2	6,543
500 TO 999	152	26	29	69	22	4	2	-	2,913
LESS THAN 500	91	43	18	21	6	2	1	-	1,139
UNIVERSITIES	95	-	-	-	1	2	26	65	50,000+
10,000 OR MORE	74	-	-	-	-	-	10	63	50,000+
5,000 TO 9,999	18	-	-	-	1	1	14	2	*
FOUR-YEAR INST'S WITH GRADUATE STUDENTS	250	4	1	18	33	63	97	34	21,856
10,000 OR MORE	43	-	-	-	1	5	14	23	50,000+
5,000 TO 9,999	82	-	-	-	2	19	52	9	31,538
1,000 TO 4,999	108	-	-	11	26	38	31	2	14,474
500 TO 999	11	3	-	5	3	-	-	-	*
LESS THAN 500	6	1	1	2	1	1	-	-	*
FOUR-YEAR INST'S WITHOUT GRADUATE STUDENTS	79	5	3	12	23	28	8	-	9,239
1,000 TO 4,999	56	3	2	4	17	24	6	-	10,833
500 TO 999	16	1	-	7	6	1	1	-	*
LESS THAN 500	4	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	*
TWO-YEAR INSTITUTIONS	577	84	74	213	137	55	12	2	3,838
10,000 OR MORE	34	-	-	5	13	11	3	2	9,615
5,000 TO 9,999	57	1	2	16	21	15	2	-	7,262
1,000 TO 4,999	280	20	27	117	85	26	5	-	4,385
500 TO 999	125	22	29	57	13	3	1	-	2,605
LESS THAN 500	81	41	16	18	5	-	1	-	500
PRIVATE									
ALL TYPES	1,430	193	180	376	335	231	81	34	4,729
10,000 OR MORE	30	-	-	-	-	2	9	19	50,000+
5,000 TO 9,999	49	-	-	-	8	10	21	10	29,286
1,000 TO 4,999	436	12	17	64	140	155	44	4	9,464
500 TO 999	398	28	44	138	134	51	2	1	4,761
LESS THAN 500	517	153	119	174	53	13	5	-	1,887
UNIVERSITIES	65	-	-	1	2	6	26	30	47,115
10,000 OR MORE	26	-	-	-	-	1	6	19	50,000+
5,000 TO 9,999	28	-	-	-	1	3	15	9	40,000
FOUR-YEAR INST'S WITH GRADUATE STUDENTS	535	68	43	140	122	114	45	3	5,676
10,000 OR MORE	4	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	*
5,000 TO 9,999	20	-	-	-	6	7	6	1	15,714
1,000 TO 4,999	206	4	2	22	61	85	30	2	11,647
500 TO 999	108	6	5	47	33	15	2	-	4,745
LESS THAN 500	197	58	36	71	22	6	4	-	2,190
FOUR-YEAR INST'S WITHOUT GRADUATE STUDENTS	587	62	72	152	181	109	10	1	5,207
1,000 TO 4,999	192	6	11	29	70	67	9	-	8,571
500 TO 999	238	11	27	71	93	35	-	1	5,538
LESS THAN 500	157	45	34	52	18	7	1	-	1,985
TWO-YEAR INSTITUTIONS	243	63	65	83	30	2	-	-	1,900
10,000 OR MORE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5,000 TO 9,999	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	*
1,000 TO 4,999	27	2	4	12	8	1	-	-	3,875
500 TO 999	52	11	12	20	8	1	-	-	2,450
LESS THAN 500	163	50	49	51	13	-	-	-	1,643

TABLE 5.--DISTRIBUTION OF COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES, BY NUMBER OF PROFESSIONAL STAFF OF LIBRARY IN FULL-TIME EQUIVALENTS (FTE) AND BY INSTITUTIONAL CONTROL, TYPE, AND SIZE: AGGREGATE UNITED STATES, FALL 1969

INSTITUTIONAL CONTROL, TYPE, AND ENROLLMENT SIZE	TOTAL NUMBER OF INSTI-TUTIONS	NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS, BY NUMBER OF PROFESSIONAL STAFF OF LIBRARY (INCLUDING CONTRIBUTED SERVICE) IN FTE								MEDIAN NUMBER OF PROFESSIONAL STAFF OF LIBRARY (FTE)
		LESS THAN 1.0	1.0 TO 1.9	2.0 TO 4.9	5.0 TO 9.9	10.0 TO 19.9	20.0 TO 49.9	50.0 TO 99.9	100.0 OR MORE	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
PUBLIC AND PRIVATE, TOTAL	2,431	76	441	1,032	480	210	127	45	20	5.1
PUBLIC										
ALL TYPES	1,001	19	129	379	190	151	89	30	14	6.1
10,000 OR MORE	151	-	-	4	24	20	60	29	14	34.6
5,000 TO 9,999	160	-	-	23	34	78	24	1	-	13.7
1,000 TO 4,999	447	1	31	248	114	48	5	-	-	5.5
500 TO 999	152	2	53	81	14	2	-	-	-	3.5
LESS THAN 500	91	16	45	23	4	3	-	-	-	2.7
UNIVERSITIES	95	-	-	-	3	14	36	28	14	46.6
10,000 OR MORE	74	-	-	-	-	2	30	28	14	59.5
5,000 TO 9,999	18	-	-	-	1	11	6	-	-	*
FOUR-YEAR INST'S WITH GRADUATE STUDENTS	250	1	1	26	64	108	48	2	-	13.8
10,000 OR MORE	43	-	-	1	1	12	28	1	-	28.7
5,000 TO 9,999	82	-	-	1	7	55	18	1	-	17.0
1,000 TO 4,999	108	-	-	20	49	37	2	-	-	9.5
500 TO 999	11	-	1	3	5	2	-	-	-	*
LESS THAN 500	6	1	-	1	2	2	-	-	-	*
FOUR-YEAR INST'S WITHOUT GRADUATE STUDENTS	79	1	2	31	32	10	3	-	-	6.5
1,000 TO 4,999	56	-	-	23	22	8	3	-	-	6.8
500 TO 999	16	-	1	8	7	-	-	-	-	*
LESS THAN 500	4	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	*
TWO-YEAR INSTITUTIONS	577	17	126	322	91	19	2	-	-	4.2
10,000 OR MORE	34	-	-	3	23	6	2	-	-	9.0
5,000 TO 9,999	57	-	-	22	25	10	-	-	-	7.0
1,000 TO 4,999	280	1	31	205	41	2	-	-	-	4.5
500 TO 999	125	2	51	70	2	-	-	-	-	3.0
LESS THAN 500	81	14	44	22	-	1	-	-	-	2.6
PRIVATE										
ALL TYPES	1,430	57	312	653	290	59	38	15	6	4.5
10,000 OR MORE	30	-	-	-	-	2	14	10	4	49.1
5,000 TO 9,999	49	-	-	3	7	16	17	4	2	20.3
1,000 TO 4,999	436	4	16	174	199	35	7	1	-	6.2
500 TO 999	398	4	51	271	67	5	-	-	-	4.5
LESS THAN 500	517	49	245	205	17	1	-	-	-	3.1
UNIVERSITIES	65	-	-	1	2	15	28	13	6	36.5
10,000 OR MORE	26	-	-	-	-	2	11	9	4	51.3
5,000 TO 9,999	28	-	-	-	1	9	13	3	2	30.0
FOUR-YEAR INST'S WITH GRADUATE STUDENTS	535	21	92	213	158	39	10	2	-	5.3
10,000 OR MORE	4	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	*
5,000 TO 9,999	20	-	-	2	6	7	4	1	-	13.6
1,000 TO 4,999	206	-	5	56	116	26	3	-	-	7.6
500 TO 999	108	-	14	65	24	5	-	-	-	4.8
LESS THAN 500	197	21	73	90	12	1	-	-	-	2.6
FOUR-YEAR INST'S WITHOUT GRADUATE STUDENTS	587	13	105	336	126	5	-	-	-	4.5
1,000 TO 4,999	192	2	4	101	80	5	-	-	-	5.9
500 TO 999	238	2	20	175	41	-	-	-	-	4.6
LESS THAN 500	157	11	81	60	5	-	-	-	-	3.0
TWO-YEAR INSTITUTIONS	243	21	115	103	4	-	-	-	-	3.1
10,000 OR MORE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5,000 TO 9,999	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	*
1,000 TO 4,999	27	2	7	16	2	-	-	-	-	3.5
500 TO 999	52	2	17	31	2	-	-	-	-	3.3
LESS THAN 500	163	17	91	55	-	-	-	-	-	2.8

TABLE 6.--DISTRIBUTION OF COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES, BY TOTAL NUMBER OF LIBRARY STAFF IN FULL-TIME EQUIVALENTS (FTE) AND BY INSTITUTIONAL CONTROL, TYPE, AND SIZE: AGGREGATE UNITED STATES, FALL 1969

INSTITUTIONAL CONTROL, TYPE, AND ENROLLMENT SIZE	TOTAL NUMBER OF INSTI-TUTIONS	NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS, BY TOTAL NUMBER OF LIBRARY STAFF (PROFESSIONAL AND NONPROFESSIONAL INCLUDING CONTRIBUTED SERVICE) IN FTE									MEDIAN TOTAL LIBRARY STAFF (FTE)
		LESS THAN 2.0	2.0 TO 4.9	5.0 TO 9.9	10.0 TO 19.9	20.0 TO 49.9	50.0 TO 99.9	100.0 TO 199.9	200.0 TO 499.9	500.0 OR MORE	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
PUBLIC AND PRIVATE, TOTAL	2,431	226	691	703	397	242	87	55	25	5	8.0
PUBLIC											
ALL TYPES	1,001	54	248	235	195	153	60	37	18	1	10.4
10,000 OR MORE	151	-	-	4	21	31	40	36	18	1	75.3
5,000 TO 9,999	160	-	1	15	48	79	16	1	-	-	26.7
1,000 TO 4,999	447	6	103	184	114	36	4	-	-	-	9.1
500 TO 999	152	13	102	24	10	3	-	-	-	-	4.9
LESS THAN 500	91	35	42	8	2	4	-	-	-	-	3.4
UNIVERSITIES	95	-	-	1	2	15	25	33	18	1	114.2
10,000 OR MORE	74	-	-	-	-	3	19	33	18	1	146.3
5,000 TO 9,999	18	-	-	-	1	11	6	-	-	-	*
FOUR-YEAR INST'S WITH GRADUATE STUDENTS	250	1	7	29	74	105	30	4	-	-	24.6
10,000 OR MORE	43	-	-	-	3	18	19	3	-	-	51.8
5,000 TO 9,999	82	-	-	-	18	53	10	1	-	-	33.9
1,000 TO 4,999	108	-	3	28	47	29	1	-	-	-	15.8
500 TO 999	11	-	3	1	5	2	-	-	-	-	13 *
LESS THAN 500	6	1	1	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	21 *
FOUR-YEAR INST'S WITHOUT GRADUATE STUDENTS	79	2	10	29	26	9	3	-	-	-	11.0
1,000 TO 4,999	56	-	6	22	21	4	3	-	-	-	11.3
500 TO 999	16	1	3	7	4	1	-	-	-	-	*
LESS THAN 500	4	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	*
TWO-YEAR INSTITUTIONS	577	51	231	176	93	24	2	-	-	-	5.7
10,000 OR MORE	34	-	-	4	18	10	2	-	-	-	18.3
5,000 TO 9,999	57	-	1	15	29	12	-	-	-	-	15.1
1,000 TO 4,999	280	6	94	133	45	2	-	-	-	-	7.2
500 TO 999	125	12	96	16	1	-	-	-	-	-	4.5
LESS THAN 500	81	33	40	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.2
PRIVATE											
ALL TYPES	1,430	172	443	468	202	89	27	18	8	3	6.7
10,000 OR MORE	30	-	-	-	-	3	11	8	6	2	113.1
5,000 TO 9,999	49	-	-	1	7	20	10	9	1	1	45.3
1,000 TO 4,999	436	8	36	171	156	57	6	1	1	-	10.7
500 TO 999	398	20	142	204	25	7	-	-	-	-	6.5
LESS THAN 500	517	144	265	92	14	2	-	-	-	-	4.1
UNIVERSITIES	65	-	-	-	1	16	22	15	8	3	86.3
10,000 OR MORE	26	-	-	-	-	1	10	7	6	2	129.3
5,000 TO 9,999	28	-	-	-	-	10	8	8	1	1	75.9
FOUR-YEAR INST'S WITH GRADUATE STUDENTS	535	45	137	166	117	62	5	3	-	-	8.5
10,000 OR MORE	4	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	*
5,000 TO 9,999	20	-	-	1	6	10	2	1	-	-	29.7
1,000 TO 4,999	206	-	9	63	89	42	2	1	-	-	14.2
500 TO 999	108	5	35	52	10	6	-	-	-	-	7.0
LESS THAN 500	197	40	93	50	12	2	-	-	-	-	4.9
FOUR-YEAR INST'S WITHOUT GRADUATE STUDENTS	587	54	180	263	81	9	-	-	-	-	6.8
1,000 TO 4,999	192	3	17	98	66	8	-	-	-	-	10.0
500 TO 999	238	7	77	139	14	1	-	-	-	-	6.9
LESS THAN 500	157	44	86	26	1	-	-	-	-	-	4.0
TWO-YEAR INSTITUTIONS	243	73	126	39	3	2	-	-	-	-	4.0
10,000 OR MORE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5,000 TO 9,999	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	*
1,000 TO 4,999	27	5	10	10	-	2	-	-	-	-	5.8
500 TO 999	52	8	30	13	1	-	-	-	-	-	4.8
LESS THAN 500	163	60	86	16	1	-	-	-	-	-	3.4

TABLE 7.--DISTRIBUTION OF COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES, BY SALARY OF CHIEF LIBRARIAN (DIRECTOR OF LIBRARIES) AND BY INSTITUTIONAL CONTROL, TYPE, AND SIZE: AGGREGATE UNITED STATES, FALL 1969

INSTITUTIONAL CONTROL, TYPE, AND ENROLLMENT SIZE	TOTAL NUMBER OF INSTI-TUTIONS	TOTAL NUMBER REPORTING	NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS, BY SALARY OF CHIEF LIBRARIAN								MEDIAN SALARY
			LESS THAN $7,000	$7,000 TO $9,999	$10,000 TO $12,999	$13,000 TO $15,999	$16,000 TO $18,999	$19,000 TO $21,999	$22,000 TO $24,999	$25,000 OR MORE	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
PUBLIC AND PRIVATE, TOTAL	2,431	2,245	154	554	673	435	229	98	63	39	$12,262
PUBLIC											
ALL TYPES	1,001	949	11	133	270	234	156	71	47	27	14,109
10,000 OR MORE	151	146	1	-	4	17	32	33	35	24	20,955
5,000 TO 9,999	160	156	-	-	18	53	60	15	8	2	16,450
1,000 TO 4,999	447	430	1	45	167	137	56	21	2	1	13,230
500 TO 999	152	146	4	50	64	21	5	1	1	-	11,031
LESS THAN 500	91	71	5	38	17	6	3	1	1	-	10,441
UNIVERSITIES	95	91	1	-	2	5	18	18	28	19	22,375
10,000 OR MORE	74	70	1	-	1	1	9	14	25	19	23,320
5,000 TO 9,999	18	18	-	-	-	3	8	4	3	-	18,250
FOUR-YEAR INST'S WITH GRADUATE STUDENTS	250	242	-	4	40	75	67	31	17	8	16,269
10,000 OR MORE	43	42	-	-	-	7	9	12	9	5	20,375
5,000 TO 9,999	82	79	-	-	7	26	31	8	5	2	16,774
1,000 TO 4,999	108	107	-	3	29	39	23	10	2	1	14,692
500 TO 999	11	9	-	1	3	2	3	-	-	-	*
LESS THAN 500	6	5	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	-	*
FOUR-YEAR INST'S WITHOUT GRADUATE STUDENTS	79	77	-	7	32	25	8	4	1	-	13,060
1,000 TO 4,999	56	55	-	4	27	16	5	3	-	-	12,667
500 TO 999	16	16	-	3	4	7	-	1	1	-	*
LESS THAN 500	4	3	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	*
TWO-YEAR INSTITUTIONS	577	539	10	122	196	129	63	18	1	-	12,395
10,000 OR MORE	34	34	-	-	3	9	14	7	1	-	17,071
5,000 TO 9,999	57	56	-	-	11	22	20	3	-	-	15,386
1,000 TO 4,999	280	265	1	38	110	81	27	8	-	-	12,755
500 TO 999	125	121	4	46	57	12	2	-	-	-	10,658
LESS THAN 500	81	63	5	38	15	5	-	-	-	-	9,803
PRIVATE											
ALL TYPES	1,430	1,296	143	421	403	201	73	27	16	12	11,124
10,000 OR MORE	30	30	-	-	1	2	3	8	6	10	22,500
5,000 TO 9,999	49	48	1	-	9	9	14	10	4	1	17,179
1,000 TO 4,999	436	412	5	72	158	122	41	8	5	1	12,677
500 TO 999	398	375	24	154	141	43	12	-	1	-	10,447
LESS THAN 500	517	431	113	195	94	25	3	1	-	-	9,238
UNIVERSITIES	65	63	2	-	2	7	16	15	11	10	20,100
10,000 OR MORE	26	26	-	-	-	1	2	8	6	9	23,000
5,000 TO 9,999	28	28	1	-	1	4	11	7	3	1	18,182
FOUR-YEAR INST'S WITH GRADUATE STUDENTS	535	484	32	127	163	101	44	10	5	2	11,997
10,000 OR MORE	4	4	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	1	*
5,000 TO 9,999	20	19	-	-	7	5	3	3	1	-	14,800
1,000 TO 4,999	206	198	2	24	67	62	32	7	3	1	13,484
500 TO 999	108	101	5	38	38	13	6	-	1	-	10,868
LESS THAN 500	197	162	25	65	50	20	2	-	-	-	10,510
FOUR-YEAR INST'S WITHOUT GRADUATE STUDENTS	587	544	58	185	197	90	12	2	-	-	10,769
1,000 TO 4,999	192	181	1	36	81	56	6	1	-	-	12,185
500 TO 999	238	229	11	91	92	29	6	-	-	-	10,554
LESS THAN 500	157	134	46	58	24	5	-	1	-	-	8,681
TWO-YEAR INSTITUTIONS	243	205	51	109	41	3	1	-	-	-	8,940
10,000 OR MORE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5,000 TO 9,999	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	*
1,000 TO 4,999	27	24	1	12	9	2	-	-	-	-	10,167
500 TO 999	52	45	8	25	11	1	-	-	-	-	9,160
LESS THAN 500	163	135	42	72	20	-	1	-	-	-	8,646

TABLE 8.--MEAN AND 90-PERCENTILE OF VOLUMES ADDED DURING YEAR AND VOLUMES HELD AT END OF YEAR, BY INSTITUTIONAL CONTROL, TYPE, AND SIZE: AGGREGATE UNITED STATES, 1968-69

INSTITUTIONAL TYPE AND ENROLLMENT SIZE	PUBLIC AND PRIVATE			PUBLIC			PRIVATE		
	TOTAL NUMBER	MEAN	90-PERCENTILE	TOTAL NUMBER	MEAN	90-PERCENTILE	TOTAL NUMBER	MEAN	90-PERCENTILE
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	VOLUMES ADDED DURING YEAR								
ALL TYPES	25,755,692	10,595	22,099	15,812,998	15,797	35,036	9,942,994	6,953	11,600
10,000 OR MORE	11,535,358	63,731	122,148	9,226,246	61,101	121,529	2,309,112	76,970	168,000
5,000 TO 9,999	4,414,491	21,122	39,262	2,845,137	17,782	33,378	1,569,354	32,028	57,041
1,000 TO 4,999	6,365,986	7,209	13,434	3,010,874	6,736	13,800	3,355,112	7,695	13,163
500 TO 999	2,025,579	3,683	6,548	511,429	3,365	6,578	1,514,150	3,804	6,450
LESS THAN 500	1,414,578	2,327	4,700	219,312	2,410	5,895	1,195,266	2,312	4,411
UNIVERSITIES	11,647,653	72,798	135,184	7,948,444	83,668	135,184	3,699,209	56,911	102,323
10,000 OR MORE	9,609,311	96,093	168,000	7,410,152	100,137	149,892	2,199,159	84,583	168,000
5,000 TO 9,999	1,704,480	37,054	57,041	505,212	28,067	*	1,199,268	42,831	76,169
FOUR-YEAR INST'S WITH GRADUATE STUDENTS	8,103,602	10,323	24,281	4,842,292	19,369	36,387	3,261,310	6,096	13,043
10,000 OR MORE	1,644,148	34,982	50,891	1,534,195	35,679	50,969	109,953	27,488	*
5,000 TO 9,999	2,285,333	22,405	35,036	1,921,218	23,429	35,723	364,119	18,206	26,395
1,000 TO 4,999	3,088,685	9,837	18,944	1,300,565	12,042	22,178	1,788,120	8,680	15,649
500 TO 999	512,896	4,310	7,048	55,607	5,055	*	457,289	4,234	7,024
LESS THAN 500	572,540	2,820	5,504	30,707	5,118	*	341,833	2,750	5,066
FOUR-YEAR INST'S WITHOUT GRADUATE STUDENTS	3,183,467	4,780	8,501	677,599	8,577	17,213	2,505,868	4,269	7,736
1,000 TO 4,999	1,648,517	6,647	10,773	492,934	8,802	15,816	1,155,583	6,019	9,641
500 TO 999	1,038,818	4,090	7,000	93,460	5,841	*	945,358	3,972	6,450
LESS THAN 500	439,596	2,730	5,227	34,669	8,667	*	404,927	2,579	4,799
TWO-YEAR INSTITUTIONS	2,821,270	3,441	7,017	2,344,663	4,064	7,742	476,607	1,961	3,717
10,000 OR MORE	281,899	8,291	12,859	281,899	8,291	12,859	-	-	*
5,000 TO 9,999	368,142	6,347	14,160	362,171	6,354	14,160	5,971	5,971	*
1,000 TO 4,999	1,294,922	4,218	7,591	1,184,295	4,230	7,742	110,627	4,097	6,659
500 TO 999	473,865	2,677	4,801	362,362	2,899	5,688	111,503	2,144	4,170
LESS THAN 500	402,442	1,649	3,247	153,936	1,900	4,030	248,506	1,525	2,804
	VOLUMES HELD AT END OF YEAR								
ALL TYPES	328,563,503	135,156	246,832	165,382,989	165,218	372,791	163,180,514	114,112	179,802
10,000 OR MORE	155,062,050	856,696	1,767,311	110,355,145	730,829	1,511,914	44,706,905	1,490,229	3,262,978
5,000 TO 9,999	54,690,368	261,676	503,072	27,070,572	169,191	386,184	27,619,796	563,669	1,072,642
1,000 TO 4,999	76,098,255	86,181	175,696	23,395,095	52,338	113,654	52,703,160	120,879	229,342
500 TO 999	25,556,226	46,466	85,500	3,527,451	23,207	56,512	22,028,775	55,349	89,409
LESS THAN 500	17,156,604	28,218	59,680	1,034,726	11,371	16,420	16,121,878	31,184	62,791
UNIVERSITIES	173,842,598	1,086,518	2,130,456	102,426,43[illegible]	1,078,172	1,704,698	71,416,559	1,098,716	2,130,456
10,000 OR MORE	138,530,796	1,385,307	2,457,097	94,806,6511	1,281,170	2,195,434	43,724,145	1,681,697	3,262,978
5,000 TO 9,999	29,698,352	645,616	1,046,714	7,260,158	403,342	*	22,438,194	801,364	1,133,912
FOUR-YEAR INST'S WITH GRADUATE STUDENTS	97,625,526	124,364	255,595	43,266,879	173,067	325,135	54,358,647	101,605	201,858
10,000 OR MORE	14,152,368	301,114	490,742	13,169,608	306,270	512,847	982,760	245,690	*
5,000 TO 9,999	22,089,917	216,568	381,643	16,959,206	206,820	356,974	5,130,711	256,536	391,455
1,000 TO 4,999	42,460,133	135,223	233,947	11,954,268	110,688	174,501	30,505,865	148,087	255,595
500 TO 999	9,234,698	77,603	130,618	974,526	88,593	*	8,260,172	76,483	130,618
LESS THAN 500	9,688,410	47,726	92,336	209,271	34,879	*	9,479,139	48,117	92,336
FOUR-YEAR INST'S WITHOUT GRADUATE STUDENTS	39,072,420	58,667	102,832	5,996,444	75,304	130,254	33,075,976	56,347	100,016
1,000 TO 4,999	21,008,795	84,713	143,834	4,642,398	82,900	165,745	16,366,397	85,242	139,542
500 TO 999	13,636,364	53,686	84,688	817,081	51,068	*	12,819,283	53,863	84,688
LESS THAN 500	4,056,858	25,198	45,506	166,562	41,641	*	3,890,296	24,779	43,769
TWO-YEAR INSTITUTIONS	18,022,559	21,979	40,537	13,693,227	23,732	44,093	4,329,332	17,816	31,095
10,000 OR MORE	2,378,886	69,967	88,749	2,378,886	69,967	88,749	-	-	*
5,000 TO 9,999	2,531,696	43,650	61,709	2,480,805	43,523	61,709	50,891	50,891	*
1,000 TO 4,999	7,015,477	22,852	37,056	6,438,799	22,996	37,000	576,678	21,358	39,775
500 TO 999	2,685,164	15,170	26,434	1,735,844	13,887	22,064	949,320	18,256	30,773
LESS THAN 500	3,411,336	13,981	27,160	658,893	8,134	15,363	2,752,443	16,886	28,820

TABLE 9.--MEAN AND 90-PERCENTILE OF REELS OF MICROFILM AND PHYSICAL UNITS OF MICROFORM OTHER THAN MICROFILM REELS, BY INSTITUTIONAL CONTROL, TYPE, AND SIZE: AGGREGATE UNITED STATES, 1968-69

INSTITUTIONAL TYPE AND ENROLLMENT SIZE	PUBLIC AND PRIVATE			PUBLIC			PRIVATE		
	TOTAL NUMBER	MEAN	90-PERCENTILE	TOTAL NUMBER	MEAN	90-PERCENTILE	TOTAL NUMBER	MEAN	90-PERCENTILE
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	REELS OF MICROFILM								
ALL TYPES	6,275,922	2,582	5,875	3,959,500	3,956	9,565	2,316,422	1,620	3,590
10,000 OR MORE	2,932,550	16,202	37,579	2,359,277	15,624	37,270	573,273	19,109	46,615
5,000 TO 9,999	1,120,885	5,363	10,361	742,309	4,639	9,615	378,576	7,726	12,758
1,000 TO 4,999	1,700,906	1,926	4,390	768,413	1,719	4,280	932,493	2,139	4,433
500 TO 999	389,993	709	1,96[illegible]	75,325	496	1,507	314,668	791	2,100
LESS THAN 500	131,588	216	569	14,176	156	324	117,412	227	649
UNIVERSITIES	2,912,746	18,205	39,810	1,971,124	20,749	47,041	941,622	14,486	33,822
10,000 OR MORE	2,401,306	24,013	49,306	1,856,000	25,081	49,306	545,306	20,973	46,615
5,000 TO 9,999	396,726	8,624	15,063	108,238	6,013	*	288,488	10,303	17,174
FOUR-YEAR INST'S WITH GRADUATE STUDENTS	2,056,058	2,619	6,760	1,320,024	5,280	10,721	736,034	1,376	3,679
10,000 OR MORE	446,613	9,502	19,022	418,646	9,736	20,779	27,967	6,992	*
5,000 TO 9,999	608,840	5,969	10,836	519,329	6,333	10,836	89,511	4,476	10,361
1,000 TO 4,999	836,562	2,664	5,827	375,311	3,475	6,865	461,251	2,239	4,604
500 TO 999	100,668	846	2,391	6,396	581	*	94,272	873	2,391
LESS THAN 500	63,375	312	695	342	57	*	63,033	320	695
FOUR-YEAR INST'S WITHOUT GRADUATE STUDENTS	749,318	1,125	2,771	165,453	2,094	4,671	583,865	995	2,550
1,000 TO 4,999	481,199	1,940	4,325	131,736	2,352	5,184	349,463	1,820	3,940
500 TO 999	223,958	882	2,120	22,737	1,421	*	201,221	845	2,100
LESS THAN 500	36,340	226	824	3,159	790	*	33,181	211	824
TWO-YEAR INSTITUTIONS	557,800	680	1,935	502,899	872	2,374	54,901	226	685
10,000 OR MORE	84,631	2,489	4,215	84,631	2,489	4,215	-	-	*
5,000 TO 9,999	107,498	1,853	3,525	106,921	1,876	3,525	577	577	*
1,000 TO 4,999	268,431	874	2,326	254,480	909	2,365	13,951	517	1,078
500 TO 999	65,367	369	1,023	46,192	370	980	19,175	369	1,246
LESS THAN 500	31,873	131	326	10,675	132	298	21,198	130	419
	PHYSICAL UNITS OF MICROFORM OTHER THAN MICROFILM REELS								
ALL TYPES	[illegible]3,287,793	23,977	46,784	40,174,848	40,135	135,238	18,112,945	12,666	10,746
10,000 OR MORE	[illegible]6,348,062	200,818	475,382	27,775,759	183,945	422,358	8,572,303	285,743	600,348
5,000 TO 9,999	[illegible]2,871,294	61,585	186,431	8,786,047	54,913	165,766	4,085,247	83,372	190,661
1,000 TO 4,999	7,903,404	8,951	18,000	3,355,234	7,506	15,377	4,548,170	10,432	19,141
500 TO 999	927,458	1,686	2,114	233,772	1,538	103	693,686	1,743	2,684
LESS THAN 500	237,575	391	200	24,036	264	12	213,539	413	296
UNIVERSITIES	38,356,430	239,728	518,659	25,987,874	273,557	518,659	12,368,556	190,285	475,382
10,000 OR MORE	31,688,921	316,889	635,494	23,565,802	318,457	635,494	8,123,119	312,428	600,348
5,000 TO 9,999	5,459,865	118,693	248,630	2,374,657	131,925	*	3,085,208	110,186	188,253
FOUR-YEAR INST'S WITH GRADUATE STUDENTS	18,018,522	22,954	61,800	13,496,618	53,986	160,000	4,521,904	8,452	14,000
10,000 OR MORE	4,609,541	98,075	256,059	4,160,357	96,752	256,059	449,184	112,296	*
5,000 TO 9,999	7,345,588	72,016	205,130	6,345,549	77,385	205,130	1,000,039	50,002	190,661
1,000 TO 4,999	5,458,447	17,384	51,490	2,805,950	25,981	70,989	2,652,497	12,876	28,500
500 TO 999	448,738	3,771	4,358	183,670	16,697	*	265,068	2,454	3,795
LESS THAN 500	156,208	769	500	1,092	182	*	155,116	787	457
FOUR-YEAR INST'S WITHOUT GRADUATE STUDENTS	1,696,611	2,347	5,025	492,475	6,234	11,120	1,204,136	2,051	4,959
1,000 TO 4,999	1,129,548	4,555	10,394	397,140	7,092	6,380	732,408	3,815	10,594
500 TO 999	471,299	1,856	3,039	45,310	2,832	*	425,989	1,790	2,901
LESS THAN 500	67,814	421	200	22,075	5,519	*	45,739	291	150
TWO-YEAR INSTITUTIONS	216,230	264	174	197,881	343	250	18,349	76	*
10,000 OR MORE	49,600	1,459	1,750	49,600	1,459	1,750	-	-	*
5,000 TO 9,999	37,891	653	1,500	37,891	665	1,500	-	-	*
1,000 TO 4,999	107,765	351	400	104,729	374	446	3,036	112	17
500 TO 999	7,421	42	39	4,792	38	13	2,629	51	85
LESS THAN 500	13,553	56	5	869	11	5	12,684	78	-

TABLE 8.--MEAN AND 90-PERCENTILE OF VOLUMES ADDED DURING YEAR AND VOLUMES HELD AT END OF YEAR, BY INSTITUTIONAL CONTROL, TYPE, AND SIZE: AGGREGATE UNITED STATES, 1968-69

INSTITUTIONAL TYPE AND ENROLLMENT SIZE	PUBLIC AND PRIVATE			PUBLIC			PRIVATE		
	TOTAL NUMBER	MEAN	90-PERCENTILE	TOTAL NUMBER	MEAN	90-PERCENTILE	TOTAL NUMBER	MEAN	90-PERCENTILE
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	VOLUMES ADDED DURING YEAR								
ALL TYPES	25,755,992	10,595	22,099	15,812,998	15,797	35,036	9,942,994	6,953	11,600
10,000 OR MORE	11,535,358	63,731	122,148	9,226,246	61,101	121,529	2,309,112	76,970	168,000
5,000 TO 9,999	4,414,491	21,122	39,262	2,845,137	17,782	33,378	1,569,354	32,028	57,041
1,000 TO 4,999	6,365,986	7,209	13,434	3,010,874	6,736	13,800	3,355,112	7,695	13,163
500 TO 999	2,025,579	3,683	6,548	511,429	3,365	6,578	1,514,150	3,804	6,450
LESS THAN 500	1,414,578	2,327	4,700	219,312	2,410	5,895	1,195,266	2,312	4,411
UNIVERSITIES	11,647,653	72,798	135,184	7,948,444	83,668	135,184	3,699,209	56,911	102,323
10,000 OR MORE	9,609,311	96,093	168,000	7,410,152	100,137	149,892	2,199,159	84,583	168,000
5,000 TO 9,999	1,704,480	37,054	57,041	505,212	28,067	*	1,199,268	42,831	76,169
FOUR-YEAR INST'S WITH GRADUATE STUDENTS	8,103,602	10,323	24,281	4,842,292	19,369	36,387	3,261,310	6,096	13,043
10,000 OR MORE	1,644,148	34,982	50,891	1,534,195	35,679	50,969	109,953	27,488	*
5,000 TO 9,999	2,285,333	22,405	35,036	1,921,218	23,429	35,723	364,115	18,206	26,395
1,000 TO 4,999	3,088,685	9,837	18,944	1,300,565	12,062	22,178	1,788,120	8,680	15,649
500 TO 999	512,896	4,310	7,048	55,607	5,055	*	457,289	4,234	7,024
LESS THAN 500	572,540	2,820	5,504	30,707	5,118	*	541,833	2,750	5,066
FOUR-YEAR INST'S WITHOUT GRADUATE STUDENTS	3,183,467	4,780	8,501	677,599	8,577	17,213	2,505,868	4,269	7,736
1,000 TO 4,999	1,648,517	6,647	10,773	492,934	8,802	15,816	1,155,583	6,019	9,641
500 TO 999	1,038,818	4,090	7,000	93,460	5,841	*	945,358	3,972	6,450
LESS THAN 500	439,596	2,730	5,227	34,669	8,667	*	404,927	2,579	4,799
TWO-YEAR INSTITUTIONS	2,821,270	3,441	7,017	2,344,663	4,064	7,742	476,607	1,961	3,717
10,000 OR MORE	281,899	8,291	12,859	281,899	8,291	12,859	-	-	*
5,000 TO 9,999	368,142	6,347	14,160	362,171	6,354	14,160	5,971	5,971	*
1,000 TO 4,999	1,294,922	4,218	7,591	1,184,295	4,230	7,742	110,627	4,097	6,659
500 TO 999	473,865	2,677	4,801	362,362	2,899	5,688	111,503	2,144	4,170
LESS THAN 500	402,442	1,649	3,247	153,936	1,900	4,030	248,506	1,525	2,804
	VOLUMES HELD AT END OF YEAR								
ALL TYPES	328,563,503	135,156	246,832	165,382,989	165,218	372,791	163,180,514	114,112	179,802
10,000 OR MORE	155,062,050	856,696	1,767,311	110,355,145	730,829	1,511,914	44,706,905	1,490,229	3,262,978
5,000 TO 9,999	54,690,368	261,676	503,072	27,070,572	169,191	386,184	27,619,796	563,669	1,012,642
1,000 TO 4,999	76,098,255	86,181	175,696	23,395,095	52,338	113,654	52,703,160	120,879	229,342
500 TO 999	25,556,226	46,466	85,500	3,527,451	22,207	56,512	22,028,775	55,349	89,409
LESS THAN 500	17,156,604	28,218	59,680	1,034,726	11,371	16,420	16,121,878	31,184	62,791
UNIVERSITIES	173,842,598	1,086,518	2,130,456	102,426,439	1,078,172	1,704,698	71,416,559	1,098,716	2,130,456
10,000 OR MORE	138,530,796	1,385,307	2,457,097	94,806,651	1,281,170	2,195,437	43,724,145	1,681,697	3,262,978
5,000 TO 9,999	29,698,352	645,616	1,046,714	7,260,158	403,342	*	22,438,194	801,364	1,133,912
FOUR-YEAR INST'S WITH GRADUATE STUDENTS	97,623,526	124,364	255,595	43,266,879	173,067	325,135	54,358,647	101,605	201,858
10,000 OR MORE	14,152,368	301,114	490,742	13,169,608	306,270	512,847	982,760	245,690	*
5,000 TO 9,999	22,089,917	216,568	381,643	16,959,206	206,820	356,974	5,130,711	256,536	391,455
1,000 TO 4,999	42,460,133	135,223	233,947	11,954,268	110,688	174,501	30,505,865	148,087	255,595
500 TO 999	9,234,698	77,603	130,618	974,526	88,593	*	8,260,172	76,483	130,618
LESS THAN 500	9,688,410	47,726	92,336	209,271	34,879	*	9,479,139	48,117	92,336
FOUR-YEAR INST'S WITHOUT GRADUATE STUDENTS	39,072,420	58,667	102,832	5,996,444	75,904	130,254	33,075,976	56,347	100,016
1,000 TO 4,999	21,008,795	84,713	143,834	4,642,398	82,900	165,745	16,366,397	85,242	139,542
500 TO 999	13,636,364	53,686	84,688	817,081	51,068	*	12,819,283	53,863	84,688
LESS THAN 500	4,056,858	25,198	45,506	166,562	41,641	*	3,890,296	24,779	43,769
TWO-YEAR INSTITUTIONS	18,022,559	21,979	40,537	13,693,227	23,732	44,093	4,329,332	17,816	31,095
10,000 OR MORE	2,378,886	69,967	88,749	2,378,886	69,967	88,749	-	-	*
5,000 TO 9,999	2,531,696	43,650	61,709	2,480,805	43,523	61,709	50,891	50,891	*
1,000 TO 4,999	7,015,477	22,852	37,056	6,438,799	22,996	37,000	576,678	21,358	39,775
500 TO 999	2,685,164	15,170	26,434	1,735,844	13,887	22,064	949,320	18,256	30,773
LESS THAN 500	3,411,336	13,981	27,160	658,893	8,134	15,363	2,752,443	16,886	28,820

TABLE 10.--MEAN AND 90-PERCENTILE OF PERIODICAL TITLES AND SERIAL TITLES OTHER THAN PERIODICALS, BY INSTITUTIONAL CONTROL, TYPE, AND SIZE: AGGREGATE UNITED STATES, 1968-69

INSTITUTIONAL TYPE AND ENROLLMENT SIZE	PUBLIC AND PRIVATE			PUBLIC			PRIVATE		
	TOTAL NUMBER	MEAN	90-PERCENTILE	TOTAL NUMBER	MEAN	90-PERCENTILE	TOTAL NUMBER	MEAN	90-PERCENTILE
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	PERIODICAL TITLES								
ALL TYPES	2,632,336	1,083	2,021	1,517,118	1,516	3,262	1,115,218	780	1,174
10,000 OR MORE	1,239,087	6,846	14,204	952,036	6,305	12,824	287,051	9,568	21,163
5,000 TO 9,999	420,677	2,013	4,033	258,306	1,614	3,352	162,371	3,314	6,360
1,000 TO 4,999	622,003	704	1,297	241,582	540	1,126	380,421	873	1,418
500 TO 999	208,520	379	659	45,911	302	527	162,609	409	683
LESS THAN 500	142,049	234	450	19,283	212	279	122,766	237	454
UNIVERSITIES	1,319,643	8,248	14,737	881,973	9,284	16,495	437,670	6,733	12,119
10,000 OR MORE	1,090,134	10,901	19,800	813,907	10,999	18,295	276,227	10,624	21,163
5,000 TO 9,999	186,375	4,052	5,997	64,136	3,563	*	122,239	4,366	7,000
FOUR-YEAR INST'S WITH GRADUATE STUDENTS	782,945	997	2,107	402,570	1,610	3,009	380,375	711	1,387
10,000 OR MORE	122,691	2,610	4,174	111,867	2,602	4,174	10,824	2,706	*
5,000 TO 9,999	199,368	1,955	3,106	159,756	1,948	2,831	39,612	1,981	3,817
1,000 TO 4,999	321,126	1,023	1,746	110,647	1,025	1,650	210,479	1,022	1,740
500 TO 999	69,728	586	981	13,964	1,269	*	55,764	516	858
LESS THAN 500	70,032	345	640	6,336	1,056	*	63,696	323	568
FOUR-YEAR INST'S WITHOUT GRADUATE STUDENTS	312,754	470	803	56,970	721	1,221	255,784	436	778
1,000 TO 4,999	164,983	665	984	40,936	731	1,100	124,047	646	960
500 TO 999	105,930	417	675	8,080	505	*	97,850	411	640
LESS THAN 500	36,960	230	394	3,073	768	*	33,887	216	390
TWO-YEAR INSTITUTIONS	216,994	265	494	175,605	304	550	41,389	170	302
10,000 OR MORE	26,262	772	1,100	26,262	772	1,100	-	-	*
5,000 TO 9,999	30,053	518	720	29,533	518	720	520	520	*
1,000 TO 4,999	92,760	302	451	86,069	307	455	6,691	248	390
500 TO 999	32,862	186	297	23,867	191	297	8,995	173	287
LESS THAN 500	35,057	144	264	9,874	122	250	25,183	154	268
	SERIAL TITLES OTHER THAN PERIODICALS								
ALL TYPES	1,750,863	720	1,165	1,001,320	1,000	2,212	749,543	524	650
10,000 OR MORE	1,132,294	6,256	13,904	730,427	4,837	11,992	401,867	13,396	27,280
5,000 TO 9,999	256,348	1,227	3,387	154,945	968	2,500	101,403	2,069	4,482
1,000 TO 4,999	267,514	303	727	100,697	225	562	166,817	383	861
500 TO 999	53,198	97	254	10,880	72	147	42,318	106	300
LESS THAN 500	41,509	68	150	4,371	48	96	37,138	72	153
UNIVERSITIES	1,189,593	7,435	14,346	692,278	7,287	13,904	497,315	7,651	14,543
10,000 OR MORE	1,045,457	10,455	19,726	648,009	8,757	17,889	397,448	15,286	27,280
5,000 TO 9,999	115,436	2,509	5,164	40,074	2,226	*	75,362	2,692	5,937
FOUR-YEAR INST'S WITH GRADUATE STUDENTS	402,531	513	1,453	238,932	956	2,300	163,599	306	749
10,000 OR MORE	78,834	1,677	3,587	74,415	1,731	3,911	4,419	1,105	*
5,000 TO 9,999	132,316	1,297	3,416	106,525	1,299	2,841	25,791	1,290	3,657
1,000 TO 4,999	147,936	471	1,200	52,954	490	1,430	94,982	461	1,070
500 TO 999	18,926	159	410	3,896	354	*	15,030	139	385
LESS THAN 500	24,519	121	303	1,142	190	*	23,377	119	301
FOUR-YEAR INST'S WITHOUT GRADUATE STUDENTS	98,308	148	440	21,009	266	575	77,299	132	377
1,000 TO 4,999	60,962	246	575	15,617	279	575	45,345	236	571
500 TO 999	27,149	107	275	2,538	159	*	24,611	103	246
LESS THAN 500	8,958	56	114	1,615	404	*	7,343	47	110
TWO-YEAR INSTITUTIONS	60,431	74	191	49,101	85	200	11,330	47	115
10,000 OR MORE	8,003	235	614	8,003	235	614	-	-	*
5,000 TO 9,999	7,357	127	300	7,107	125	300	250	250	*
1,000 TO 4,999	29,916	97	200	27,931	100	200	1,985	74	150
500 TO 999	7,123	40	83	4,446	36	66	2,677	51	137
LESS THAN 500	8,032	33	82	1,614	20	50	6,418	39	100

TABLE 11.--MEAN AND 90-PERCENTILE OF TOTAL LIBRARY OPERATING EXPENDITURES AND PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF EXPENDITURES, BY PURPOSE, BY INSTITUTIONAL CONTROL, TYPE, AND SIZE: AGGREGATE UNITED STATES, 1968-69

INSTITUTIONAL CONTROL, TYPE, AND ENROLLMENT SIZE	TOTAL LIBRARY OPERATING EXPENDITURES			PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF EXPENDITURES BY PURPOSE					
	TOTAL AMOUNT	MEAN	90-PERCENTILE	TOTAL	SALARIES (INCLUDING SALARY EQUIVALENTS)	WAGES	BOOKS & OTHER LIBRARY MATERIALS	BINDING AND REBINDING	OTHER OPERATING EXPENDITURES
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
PUBLIC AND PRIVATE, TOTAL	$584,847,523	$240,579	$457,764	100	47	8	36	3	6
PUBLIC									
ALL TYPES	366,153,325	365,787	860,499	100	46	7	38	3	5
10,000 OR MORE	229,527,511	1,320,049	3,006,074	100	46	8	37	3	6
5,000 TO 9,999	61,887,338	386,796	673,406	100	46	7	39	3	5
1,000 TO 4,999	61,713,020	138,060	271,504	100	46	6	41	2	5
500 TO 999	8,954,435	58,911	108,924	100	45	5	42	2	6
LESS THAN 500	4,071,021	44,736	73,864	100	42	5	47	3	4
UNIVERSITIES	194,714,799	2,049,629	3,528,922	100	45	8	38	3	6
10,000 OR MORE	183,022,624	2,473,278	3,821,680	100	46	8	37	3	6
5,000 TO 9,999	11,050,628	613,924	*	100	42	7	41	4	6
FOUR-YEAR INST'S WITH GRADUATE STUDENTS	106,669,058	426,676	866,753	100	45	8	40	3	5
10,000 OR MORE	37,178,451	864,615	1,386,737	100	46	9	37	3	4
5,000 TO 9,999	39,659,165	483,648	717,265	100	44	7	41	3	5
1,000 TO 4,999	27,053,038	250,491	444,952	100	44	7	42	2	5
500 TO 999	1,718,277	156,207	*	100	49	3	35	4	8
LESS THAN 500	1,060,127	176,688	*	100	46	3	39	7	5
FOUR-YEAR INST'S WITHOUT GRADUATE STUDENTS	13,842,868	175,226	315,215	100	46	5	40	2	6
1,000 TO 4,999	10,081,545	180,028	296,566	100	47	5	40	3	5
500 TO 999	2,010,052	125,628	*	100	43	5	41	2	9
LESS THAN 500	791,758	197,940	*	100	41	4	48	3	4
TWO-YEAR INSTITUTIONS	50,926,600	88,261	184,455	100	51	6	36	1	6
10,000 OR MORE	9,326,430	274,307	387,892	100	50	7	28	1	4
5,000 TO 9,999	10,218,032	179,264	289,633	100	56	6	30	1	7
1,000 TO 4,999	23,936,890	85,489	144,871	100	48	6	39	1	6
500 TO 999	5,226,106	41,809	71,588	100	44	7	45	1	4
LESS THAN 500	2,219,136	27,397	50,563	100	41	5	50	1	3
PRIVATE									
ALL TYPES	218,694,198	152,933	223,949	100	48	8	33	3	8
10,000 OR MORE	64,431,008	2,147,700	5,011,500	100	50	7	30	4	10
5,000 TO 9,999	39,045,227	796,841	1,755,000	100	48	6	34	3	8
1,000 TO 4,999	70,230,248	161,079	256,640	100	46	9	36	3	7
500 TO 999	27,394,763	68,831	112,417	100	47	9	36	3	6
LESS THAN 500	17,592,952	34,029	63,150	100	48	9	34	3	6
UNIVERSITIES	100,137,356	1,540,574	2,843,331	100	50	7	31	3	9
10,000 OR MORE	61,410,593	2,361,945	5,011,500	100	50	7	29	4	10
5,000 TO 9,999	30,922,603	1,104,378	1,873,525	100	49	6	33	3	9
FOUR-YEAR INST'S WITH GRADUATE STUDENTS	66,643,614	124,567	260,037	100	47	9	34	3	7
10,000 OR MORE	3,020,415	755,104	*	100	49	6	36	2	7
5,000 TO 9,999	8,003,764	400,188	608,445	100	47	6	36	4	7
1,000 TO 4,999	37,978,561	184,362	290,383	100	46	9	35	3	7
500 TO 999	8,603,589	81,515	137,873	100	51	9	31	3	6
LESS THAN 500	8,837,285	44,859	88,197	100	48	10	32	4	7
FOUR-YEAR INST'S WITHOUT GRADUATE STUDENTS	44,534,076	75,867	137,762	100	45	9	38	3	6
1,000 TO 4,999	22,814,027	118,823	194,904	100	44	9	38	3	7
500 TO 999	16,544,518	69,935	109,325	100	45	9	38	3	5
LESS THAN 500	5,075,531	32,328	57,444	100	45	9	38	3	5
TWO-YEAR INSTITUTIONS	7,379,152	30,367	59,431	100	50	8	36	2	5
10,000 OR MORE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5,000 TO 9,999	118,860	118,860	*	100	42	6	46	3	3
1,000 TO 4,999	1,633,500	60,500	99,171	100	48	8	38	2	5
500 TO 999	1,946,656	37,436	60,477	100	48	9	37	2	4
LESS THAN 500	3,680,136	22,578	41,067	100	52	7	33	2	5

TABLE 12.--MEAN AND 90-PERCENTILE OF ESTIMATED VALUE OF NONBUDGETED SUPPORT AND PERCENT DISTRIBUTION, BY INSTITUTIONAL CONTROL, TYPE, AND SIZE: AGGREGATE UNITED STATES, 1968-69

INSTITUTIONAL CONTROL, TYPE, AND ENROLLMENT SIZE	ESTIMATED VALUE OF NONBUDGETED SUPPORT			PERCENT DISTRIBUTION BY TYPE OF SUPPORT				
	TOTAL AMOUNT	MEAN	90-PERCENTILE	TOTAL	BINDING AND REBINDING	AUTOMATION SERVICE	WORK STUDY ASSISTANCE	OTHER
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
PUBLIC AND PRIVATE, TOTAL	$15,995,116	$6,580	$14,665	100	3	12	70	15
PUBLIC								
ALL TYPES	10,812,044	10,801	26,010	100	2	14	70	15
10,000 OR MORE	5,056,527	33,487	80,202	100	2	17	63	18
5,000 TO 9,999	2,194,555	13,716	36,659	100	-	13	75	11
1,000 TO 4,999	3,036,168	6,792	16,500	100	2	9	77	12
500 TO 999	377,822	2,486	7,365	100	1	3	88	8
LESS THAN 500	146,972	1,615	3,707	100	-	33	61	5
UNIVERSITIES	3,979,019	41,884	93,187	100	3	16	59	22
10,000 OR MORE	3,681,732	49,753	113,147	100	3	15	59	23
5,000 TO 9,999	267,017	14,834	*	100	2	35	57	6
FOUR-YEAR INST'S WITH GRADUATE STUDENTS	3,872,349	15,489	38,540	100	1	15	74	9
10,000 OR MORE	1,062,824	24,717	53,662	100	1	23	70	6
5,000 TO 9,999	1,487,222	18,137	37,572	100	-	10	82	8
1,000 TO 4,999	1,303,829	12,072	27,952	100	3	13	70	14
500 TO 999	8,991	817	*	100	-	83	17	-
LESS THAN 500	9,483	1,581	*	100	-	43	26	30
FOUR-YEAR INST'S WITHOUT GRADUATE STUDENTS	643,154	8,141	19,173	100	-	12	82	7
1,000 TO 4,999	487,699	8,709	19,173	100	-	5	86	9
500 TO 999	65,031	4,064	*	100	-	-	100	-
LESS THAN 500	49,680	12,420	*	100	-	89	11	-
TWO-YEAR INSTITUTIONS	2,317,522	4,017	9,302	100	1	7	79	13
10,000 OR MORE	311,971	9,176	17,497	100	1	12	83	5
5,000 TO 9,999	399,572	7,010	12,809	100	-	9	64	28
1,000 TO 4,999	1,214,370	4,337	10,818	100	1	7	80	12
500 TO 999	303,800	2,430	6,480	100	1	1	87	10
LESS THAN 500	87,809	1,084	3,460	100	1	-	93	6
PRIVATE								
ALL TYPES	5,183,072	3,625	8,817	100	6	10	68	16
10,000 OR MORE	1,049,197	34,973	85,948	100	22	36	25	17
5,000 TO 9,999	683,864	13,956	30,000	100	-	4	85	10
1,000 TO 4,999	1,810,805	4,153	10,998	100	2	3	81	14
500 TO 999	948,788	2,384	7,553	100	1	5	79	15
LESS THAN 500	690,418	1,335	4,131	100	3	3	67	26
UNIVERSITIES	1,649,578	25,378	52,080	100	14	24	47	14
10,000 OR MORE	1,017,995	39,154	85,948	100	22	37	24	18
5,000 TO 9,999	531,155	18,970	32,658	100	-	5	86	9
FOUR-YEAR INST'S WITH GRADUATE STUDENTS	1,583,212	2,959	9,322	100	2	5	76	16
10,000 OR MORE	31,202	7,801	*	100	22	18	59	-
5,000 TO 9,999	152,709	7,635	20,118	100	-	2	85	13
1,000 TO 4,999	871,055	4,228	11,492	100	1	3	85	10
500 TO 999	295,110	2,733	8,510	100	1	11	70	17
LESS THAN 500	233,136	1,183	3,588	100	5	5	49	42
FOUR-YEAR INST'S WITHOUT GRADUATE STUDENTS	1,653,843	2,817	8,748	100	2	2	79	17
1,000 TO 4,999	778,798	4,056	10,666	100	2	2	77	19
500 TO 999	619,413	2,603	7,843	100	1	2	83	14
LESS THAN 500	255,632	1,628	5,081	100	2	2	80	16
TWO-YEAR INSTITUTIONS	296,439	1,220	3,438	100	2	3	76	20
10,000 OR MORE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5,000 TO 9,999	-	-	*	-	-	-	-	-
1,000 TO 4,999	60,524	2,242	4,400	100	-	7	79	14
500 TO 999	34,265	659	2,902	100	2	-	87	11
LESS THAN 500	201,650	1,237	3,418	100	2	2	73	23

TABLE 13.--MEAN AND 90-PERCENTILE OF HOURS OF STUDENT AND OTHER HOURLY ASSISTANCE, BY INSTITUTIONAL CONTROL, TYPE AND SIZE: AGGREGATE UNITED STATES, 1968-69

INSTITUTIONAL TYPE AND ENROLLMENT SIZE	PUBLIC AND PRIVATE			PUBLIC			PRIVATE		
	TOTAL HOURS	MEAN	90-PERCENTILE	TOTAL HOURS	MEAN	90-PERCENTILE	TOTAL HOURS	MEAN	90-PERCENTILE
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ALL TYPES	34,414,455	14,156	30,552	21,313,105	21,292	50,993	13,101,350	9,162	27,475
10,000 OR MORE	15,502,090	85,647	183,125	12,781,651	84,647	171,096	2,720,439	90,681	189,915
5,000 TO 9,999	5,410,109	25,886	48,791	3,750,281	23,439	44,983	1,659,828	33,874	71,584
1,000 TO 4,999	9,078,996	10,282	20,787	4,066,535	9,097	20,741	5,012,461	11,496	20,767
500 TO 999	2,865,101	5,209	10,210	527,424	3,470	7,302	2,337,677	5,874	10,996
LESS THAN 500	1,558,159	2,563	5,333	187,214	2,057	4,880	1,370,945	2,652	5,570
UNIVERSITIES	14,755,413	92,221	189,915	10,529,155	110,833	196,769	4,226,258	65,019	111,592
10,000 OR MORE	12,469,715	124,697	208,476	9,869,572	133,373	224,593	2,600,143	100,006	189,915
5,000 TO 9,999	1,874,167	40,743	65,413	597,462	33,192	*	1,276,705	45,597	76,010
FOUR-YEAR INST'S WITH GRADUATE STUDENTS	11,491,426	14,639	36,838	6,999,999	28,000	57,364	4,491,427	8,395	19,137
10,000 OR MORE	2,572,730	54,739	93,568	2,452,434	57,033	94,708	120,296	30,074	*
5,000 TO 9,999	3,007,461	29,485	47,845	2,631,838	32,096	52,353	375,623	18,781	25,996
1,000 TO 4,999	4,594,245	14,631	27,274	1,854,354	17,170	34,315	2,739,891	13,300	22,772
500 TO 999	695,212	5,842	11,010	37,263	3,388	*	657,949	6,092	11,722
LESS THAN 500	621,778	3,063	6,074	24,110	4,018	*	597,668	3,034	6,041
FOUR-YEAR INST'S WITHOUT GRADUATE STUDENTS	4,619,492	6,936	14,493	833,122	10,546	19,075	3,786,370	6,450	13,551
1,000 TO 4,999	2,469,414	9,957	18,082	660,223	11,790	19,075	1,809,191	9,423	16,806
500 TO 999	1,620,145	6,379	11,250	103,024	6,439	*	1,517,121	6,374	11,160
LESS THAN 500	478,364	2,971	6,191	18,306	4,577	*	460,058	2,930	6,160
TWO-YEAR INSTITUTIONS	3,548,124	4,327	9,004	2,950,829	5,114	10,600	597,295	2,458	5,291
10,000 OR MORE	459,645	13,519	23,905	459,645	13,519	23,905	-	-	-
5,000 TO 9,999	476,912	8,223	15,237	469,412	8,235	15,237	7,500	7,500	*
1,000 TO 4,999	1,603,806	5,224	10,000	1,489,837	5,321	10,501	113,969	4,221	7,703
500 TO 999	549,744	3,106	6,200	387,137	3,097	6,135	162,607	3,127	6,270
LESS THAN 500	458,017	1,877	4,392	144,798	1,788	4,533	313,219	1,922	4,332

TABLE 14.--MEAN AND 90-PERCENTILE OF PROFESSIONAL AND NONPROFESSIONAL LIBRARY STAFF IN FULL-TIME EQUIVALENTS (FTE), BY SERVICE STATUS AND BY INSTITUTIONAL CONTROL, TYPE, AND SIZE: AGGREGATE UNITED STATES, FALL 1969

INSTITUTIONAL TYPE AND ENROLLMENT SIZE	LIBRARY STAFF (INCLUDING CONTRIBUTED SERVICE) IN FTE									NUMBER OF CONTRIBUTED SERVICE STAFF (FTE)
	PUBLIC AND PRIVATE			PUBLIC			PRIVATE			
	TOTAL NUMBER	MEAN	90-PERCENTILE	TOTAL NUMBER	MEAN	90-PERCENTILE	TOTAL NUMBER	MEAN	90-PERCENTILE	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	PROFESSIONAL LIBRARY STAFF									
ALL TYPES	20,149.0	8.3	42.4	11,843.5	11.8	27.0	8,305.5	5.8	21.5	487.8
10,000 OR MORE	8,907.7	49.2	96.0	6,953.7	46.1	92.5	1,954.0	65.1	137.0	9.8
5,000 TO 9,999	3,461.9	16.6	28.0	2,109.5	13.2	23.5	1,352.4	27.6	57.4	10.5
1,000 TO 4,999	4,958.3	5.6	10.0	2,229.4	5.0	10.0	2,728.9	6.3	9.6	131.5
500 TO 999	1,707.1	3.1	5.5	369.0	2.4	5.0	1,338.1	3.4	5.5	146.5
LESS THAN 500	1,114.0	1.8	4.5	181.9	2.0	3.0	932.1	1.8	4.8	189.5
UNIVERSITIES	9,071.1	56.7	113.0	5,918.5	62.3	118.0	3,152.6	48.5	89.0	13.1
10,000 OR MORE	7,347.7	73.5	137.0	5,529.2	74.7	130.0	1,818.5	69.9	137.0	4.8
5,000 TO 9,999	1,411.9	30.7	49.8	358.8	19.9	*	1,053.1	37.6	63.0	6.3
FOUR-YEAR INST'S WITH GRADUATE STUDENTS	6,275.7	8.0	17.0	3,537.9	14.2	27.0	2,737.8	5.1	9.5	182.5
10,000 OR MORE	1,265.6	26.9	41.0	1,130.1	26.3	41.0	135.5	33.9	*	5.0
5,000 TO 9,999	1,655.2	16.2	25.0	1,359.9	16.6	26.0	295.3	14.8	22.0	4.2
1,000 TO 4,999	2,382.7	7.6	13.3	927.0	8.6	15.0	1,455.7	7.1	11.5	69.7
500 TO 999	514.8	4.3	7.4	75.9	6.9	*	438.9	4.1	7.0	46.7
LESS THAN 500	457.4	2.3	4.3	45.0	7.5	*	412.4	2.1	4.0	56.9
FOUR-YEAR INST'S WITHOUT GRADUATE STUDENTS	2,491.8	3.7	6.7	504.3	6.4	11.0	1,987.5	3.4	6.0	220.7
1,000 TO 4,999	1,303.7	5.3	8.1	381.3	6.8	11.0	922.4	4.8	7.5	59.8
500 TO 999	855.7	3.4	5.5	66.6	4.2	*	789.1	3.3	5.2	98.8
LESS THAN 500	292.1	1.8	3.0	16.1	4.0	*	276.0	1.8	3.0	64.1
TWO-YEAR INSTITUTIONS	2,310.4	2.8	9.0	1,882.8	3.3	6.0	427.6	1.8	3.0	71.5
10,000 OR MORE	294.4	8.7	12.0	294.4	8.7	12.0	-	-	-	-
5,000 TO 9,999	354.5	6.1	10.9	350.5	6.1	10.9	4.0	4.0	*	-
1,000 TO 4,999	960.4	3.1	5.1	890.6	3.2	5.2	69.8	2.6	4.0	-
500 TO 999	336.6	1.9	3.0	226.5	1.8	3.0	110.1	2.1	3.0	3.0
LESS THAN 500	364.5	1.5	2.5	120.8	1.5	2.5	243.7	1.5	3.0	68.5
	NONPROFESSIONAL LIBRARY STAFF									
ALL TYPES	25,000.9	10.3	82.0	14,810.2	14.8	33.3	10,190.7	7.1	45.0	142.1
10,000 OR MORE	12,985.5	71.7	155.0	9,623.8	63.7	135.1	3,361.7	112.1	241.0	-
5,000 TO 9,999	4,425.9	21.2	41.0	2,492.6	15.6	28.0	1,933.3	39.5	82.0	-
1,000 TO 4,999	5,267.0	6.0	11.7	2,166.6	4.8	10.0	3,100.4	7.1	13.0	28.7
500 TO 999	1,318.6	2.4	14.0	323.8	2.1	4.0	994.8	2.5	5.0	22.0
LESS THAN 500	1,003.9	1.7	6.5	203.4	2.2	5.0	800.5	1.5	6.5	91.4
UNIVERSITIES	13,467.3	84.2	166.6	8,300.7	87.4	155.0	5,166.6	79.5	167.8	-
10,000 OR MORE	11,021.4	110.2	192.0	7,779.4	105.1	171.3	3,242.0	124.7	241.0	-
5,000 TO 9,999	2,033.6	44.2	77.5	496.8	27.6	*	1,536.8	54.9	93.7	-
FOUR-YEAR INST'S WITH GRADUATE STUDENTS	6,895.8	8.8	21.0	3,893.6	15.6	33.0	3,002.2	5.6	13.0	51.3
10,000 OR MORE	1,561.1	33.2	62.8	1,441.4	33.5	62.8	119.7	29.9	*	-
5,000 TO 9,999	1,864.3	18.3	31.0	1,476.3	18.0	29.0	388.0	19.4	31.0	-
1,000 TO 4,999	2,564.6	8.2	15.9	844.7	7.8	16.0	1,719.9	8.3	15.4	13.1
500 TO 999	401.1	3.4	7.0	73.2	6.7	*	327.9	3.0	6.3	3.8
LESS THAN 500	504.7	2.5	6.5	58.0	9.7	*	446.7	2.3	6.0	34.4
FOUR-YEAR INST'S WITHOUT GRADUATE STUDENTS	2,184.9	3.3	7.2	499.7	6.3	13.5	1,685.2	2.9	6.5	67.4
1,000 TO 4,999	1,273.7	5.1	9.2	357.7	6.4	10.5	916.0	4.8	9.0	15.6
500 TO 999	647.5	2.5	5.0	67.1	4.2	*	580.4	2.4	4.8	14.2
LESS THAN 500	216.7	1.3	3.0	27.9	7.0	*	188.8	1.2	3.0	37.6
TWO-YEAR INSTITUTIONS	2,452.9	3.0	15.0	2,116.2	3.7	8.0	336.7	1.4	3.4	23.4
10,000 OR MORE	403.0	11.9	19.0	403.0	11.9	19.0	-	-	-	-
5,000 TO 9,999	481.0	8.3	13.0	472.5	8.3	13.0	8.5	8.5	*	-
1,000 TO 4,999	1,016.4	3.3	6.0	939.7	3.4	6.0	76.7	2.8	5.5	-
500 TO 999	270.0	1.5	3.6	183.5	1.5	3.0	86.5	1.7	4.0	4.0
LESS THAN 500	282.5	1.2	3.0	117.5	1.5	3.0	165.0	1.0	2.7	19.4

TABLE 15.--MEAN NUMBER OF FILLED AND VACANT LIBRARY POSITIONS (INCLUDING CONTRIBUTED SERVICE) IN FULL-TIME EQUIVALENTS (FTE), BY CATEGORY OF STAFF AND BY INSTITUTIONAL CONTROL, TYPE, AND SIZE: AGGREGATE UNITED STATES, FALL 1969

[IF DESIRED, AN ESTIMATE OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF FTE POSITIONS IN ANY CATEGORY NAMED IN COLUMNS 3-10 IS OBTAINABLE AS THE PRODUCT OF THE MEAN AND THE NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS IN COLUMN 2]

INSTITUTIONAL CONTROL, TYPE, AND ENROLLMENT SIZE	NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS	MEAN NUMBER OF FILLED POSITIONS (INCLUDING CONTRIBUTED SERVICE) IN FTE						MEAN NUMBER OF VACANCIES (INCL. CONTRIB. SERVICE) IN FTE	
		CHIEF LIBRARIAN	ASSOCIATE AND ASSISTANT LIBRARIANS	HEADS OF MAJOR LIBRARY UNITS	OTHER LIBRARIANS	PROFESSIONAL STAFF OTHER THAN LIBRARIANS	NONPROFESSIONAL STAFF	PROFESSIONAL	NONPROFESSIONAL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
PUBLIC AND PRIVATE, TOTAL	2,431	0.9	1.2	1.7	3.5	1.0	10.3	0.4	0.5
PUBLIC									
ALL TYPES	1,001	.9	1.5	2.5	5.5	1.4	14.8	.7	.7
10,000 OR MORE	151	1.0	2.8	10.4	26.3	5.6	63.7	2.5	3.3
5,000 TO 9,999	160	1.0	2.2	3.3	5.4	1.3	15.6	.7	.7
1,000 TO 4,999	447	1.0	1.3	.9	1.2	.6	4.8	.3	.2
500 TO 999	152	1.0	.9	.1	.2	.3	2.1	.2	.1
LESS THAN 500	91	.8	.3	.3	.5	.1	2.2	.1	.1
UNIVERSITIES	95	1.0	3.3	14.5	35.5	8.1	87.4	3.5	4.4
10,000 OR MORE	74	.9	3.7	17.0	43.2	9.9	105.1	4.1	5.5
5,000 TO 9,999	18	1.0	1.4	6.4	9.2	2.0	27.6	1.2	.6
FOUR-YEAR INST'S WITH GRADUATE STUDENTS	250	1.0	1.8	3.5	6.3	1.7	15.6	.9	.9
10,000 OR MORE	43	1.0	1.3	6.3	15.3	2.5	33.5	1.3	1.6
5,000 TO 9,999	82	1.0	2.1	4.4	7.4	1.8	18.0	1.0	1.1
1,000 TO 4,999	108	1.0	1.7	2.0	2.5	1.4	7.8	.7	.5
500 TO 999	11	.8	2.8	.7	1.0	1.5	6.7	.5	.5
LESS THAN 500	6	.8	.5	2.2	3.4	.6	9.7	.2	.2
FOUR-YEAR INST'S WITHOUT GRADUATE STUDENTS	79	1.0	1.6	1.1	2.0	.7	6.3	.6	.3
1,000 TO 4,999	56	1.0	1.6	1.2	2.2	.8	6.4	.6	.4
500 TO 999	16	1.0	1.5	.4	1.0	.3	4.2	.5	.1
LESS THAN 500	4	.7	.5	.5	2.2	-	7.0	.7	.7
TWO-YEAR INSTITUTIONS	577	.9	1.1	.3	.7	.2	3.7	.1	.1
10,000 OR MORE	34	1.0	2.6	1.2	3.5	.4	11.9	.3	.6
5,000 TO 9,999	57	1.0	2.4	.7	1.6	.5	8.3	.2	.3
1,000 TO 4,999	280	.9	1.1	.3	.5	.3	3.4	.2	.1
500 TO 999	125	1.0	.6	-	-	.1	1.5	.1	.1
LESS THAN 500	81	.8	.3	.1	.2	.1	1.5	-	-
PRIVATE									
ALL TYPES	1,430	.9	.9	1.2	2.1	.7	7.1	.3	.3
10,000 OR MORE	30	1.0	3.3	13.1	42.3	5.3	112.1	2.1	4.2
5,000 TO 9,999	49	1.0	1.7	7.3	12.4	5.3	39.5	1.3	1.7
1,000 TO 4,999	436	.9	1.2	1.6	1.8	.7	7.1	.3	.2
500 TO 999	398	.9	.9	.4	.6	.5	2.5	.2	.1
LESS THAN 500	517	.8	.4	.2	.1	.3	1.5	.1	.1
UNIVERSITIES	65	1.0	2.5	11.0	28.3	5.7	79.5	1.7	3.0
10,000 OR MORE	26	1.0	3.5	13.6	47.3	4.5	124.7	2.2	4.4
5,000 TO 9,999	28	1.0	2.0	9.7	17.5	7.4	54.9	1.7	2.3
FOUR-YEAR INST'S WITH GRADUATE STUDENTS	535	.9	.9	1.2	1.4	.7	5.6	.2	.2
10,000 OR MORE	4	1.0	2.2	10.0	10.0	10.6	29.9	1.5	3.0
5,000 TO 9,999	20	.9	1.2	4.2	5.8	2.6	19.4	.7	1.0
1,000 TO 4,999	206	1.0	1.2	2.1	2.1	.7	8.3	.3	.3
500 TO 999	108	.9	1.0	.5	.8	.7	3.0	.2	.1
LESS THAN 500	197	.8	.5	.3	.2	.3	2.3	.1	.1
FOUR-YEAR INST'S WITHOUT GRADUATE STUDENTS	587	.9	.9	.5	.6	.5	2.9	.2	.1
1,000 TO 4,999	192	.9	1.2	.9	1.1	.6	4.8	.2	.2
500 TO 999	238	1.0	.9	.3	.6	.5	2.4	.2	.2
LESS THAN 500	157	.9	.5	.1	.1	.3	1.2	.1	.1
TWO-YEAR INSTITUTIONS	243	.8	.5	.1	.1	.2	1.4	.1	.1
10,000 OR MORE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5,000 TO 9,999	1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	-	8.5	-	-
1,000 TO 4,999	27	.9	1.0	.1	.4	.2	2.8	.1	.1
500 TO 999	52	.9	.7	.1	.2	.1	1.7	.1	.1
LESS THAN 500	163	.8	.3	.1	.1	.2	1.0	.1	.1

TABLE 16.--MEAN AND 90-PERCENTILE SALARIES OF FULL-TIME CHIEF LIBRARIANS, BY CONTRACT STATUS AND BY INSTITUTIONAL CONTROL, TYPE, AND SIZE: AGGREGATE UNITED STATES, FALL 1969

INSTITUTIONAL CONTROL, TYPE, AND ENROLLMENT SIZE	EMPLOYED 11-12 MONTHS			EMPLOYED 9-10 MONTHS			CONTRIBUTED SERVICE		
	NUMBER OF STAFF	SALARY		NUMBER OF STAFF	SALARY		NUMBER OF STAFF	SALARY	
		MEAN	90-PERCENTILE		MEAN	90-PERCENTILE		MEAN	90-PERCENTILE
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
PUBLIC									
ALL TYPES	762	$14,954	$21,500	187	$11,811	$16,035	-	-	-
10,000 OR MORE	135	20,857	25,572	11	16,102	*	-	-	-
5,000 TO 9,999	132	16,854	21,396	24	14,115	16,416	-	-	-
1,000 TO 4,999	343	13,549	18,232	87	12,170	15,623	-	-	-
500 TO 999	108	11,236	15,000	38	10,540	15,000	-	-	-
LESS THAN 500	44	11,218	16,070	27	8,507	9,950	-	-	-
UNIVERSITIES	90	21,412	26,000	1	21,600	*	-	-	-
10,000 OR MORE	69	22,451	27,500	1	21,600	*	-	-	-
5,000 TO 9,999	18	18,536	*	-	-	-	-	-	-
FOUR-YEAR INST'S WITH GRADUATE STUDENTS	224	16,622	22,476	18	14,748	*	-	-	-
10,000 OR MORE	39	20,223	25,000	3	18,098	*	-	-	-
5,000 TO 9,999	69	17,281	21,500	10	14,420	*	-	-	-
1,000 TO 4,999	102	14,979	19,181	5	13,393	*	-	-	-
500 TO 999	9	14,193	*	-	-	-	-	-	-
LESS THAN 500	5	17,329	*	-	-	-	-	-	-
FOUR-YEAR INST'S WITHOUT GRADUATE STUDENTS	73	13,271	18,000	4	13,258	*	-	-	-
1,000 TO 4,999	53	13,014	16,560	2	13,665	*	-	-	-
500 TO 999	14	13,431	*	2	12,850	*	-	-	-
LESS THAN 500	3	15,290	*	-	-	-	-	-	-
TWO-YEAR INSTITUTIONS	375	12,735	17,373	164	11,394	15,562	-	-	-
10,000 OR MORE	27	17,702	19,895	7	14,461	*	-	-	-
5,000 TO 9,999	42	15,562	18,751	14	13,898	*	-	-	-
1,000 TO 4,999	185	12,894	16,845	80	12,056	15,623	-	-	-
500 TO 999	85	10,562	12,500	36	10,518	15,000	-	-	-
LESS THAN 500	36	10,030	13,000	27	8,507	9,950	-	-	-
PRIVATE									
ALL TYPES	927	11,341	16,600	167	8,319	11,880	202	$10,807	$15,000
10,000 OR MORE	28	22,332	29,000	1	25,000	*	1	15,100	*
5,000 TO 9,999	43	16,975	22,000	-	-	-	5	12,320	*
1,000 TO 4,999	337	12,579	17,000	32	11,048	14,880	43	12,795	15,000
500 TO 999	267	10,261	13,250	51	8,837	11,200	57	11,016	13,650
LESS THAN 500	252	8,647	12,000	83	6,747	9,000	96	9,669	12,000
UNIVERSITIES	58	19,872	25,250	2	23,500	*	3	13,067	*
10,000 OR MORE	25	22,810	29,000	1	25,000	*	-	-	-
5,000 TO 9,999	25	18,460	22,000	-	-	-	3	13,067	*
FOUR-YEAR INST'S WITH GRADUATE STUDENTS	385	11,641	16,800	25	9,586	13,000	74	11,251	15,000
10,000 OR MORE	3	18,350	*	-	-	-	1	15,100	*
5,000 TO 9,999	17	15,142	*	-	-	-	2	11,200	*
1,000 TO 4,999	166	13,174	17,500	8	12,713	*	24	13,329	16,000
500 TO 999	78	10,799	15,264	5	8,703	*	18	10,724	*
LESS THAN 500	121	9,421	13,000	12	7,870	*	29	9,728	12,000
FOUR-YEAR INST'S WITHOUT GRADUATE STUDENTS	388	10,405	13,800	64	8,711	12,000	92	10,969	14,500
1,000 TO 4,999	146	12,081	15,000	16	10,394	*	19	12,121	*
500 TO 999	162	10,172	13,000	28	9,489	11,500	39	11,150	13,650
LESS THAN 500	80	7,818	10,500	20	6,276	9,000	34	10,118	15,000
TWO-YEAR INSTITUTIONS	96	8,767	11,000	76	7,171	9,350	33	9,154	11,000
10,000 OR MORE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5,000 TO 9,999	1	11,000	*	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,000 TO 4,999	17	9,862	*	7	9,075	*	-	-	-
500 TO 999	27	9,235	12,300	18	7,858	*	-	-	-
LESS THAN 500	51	8,111	10,800	51	6,668	8,500	33	9,154	11,000

TABLE 17.--MEAN AND 90-PERCENTILE SALARIES OF FULL-TIME ASSOCIATE AND ASSISTANT LIBRARIANS, BY CONTRACT STATUS AND BY INSTITUTIONAL CONTROL, TYPE, AND SIZE: AGGREGATE UNITED STATES, FALL 1969

INSTITUTIONAL CONTROL, TYPE, AND ENROLLMENT SIZE	EMPLOYED 11-12 MONTHS			EMPLOYED 9-10 MONTHS			CONTRIBUTED SERVICE		
	NUMBER OF STAFF	SALARY		NUMBER OF STAFF	SALARY		NUMBER OF STAFF	SALARY	
		MEAN	90-PERCENTILE		MEAN	90-PERCENTILE		MEAN	90-PERCENTILE
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
PUBLIC									
ALL TYPES	1,082	$11,331	$16,582	395	$10,065	$13,914	-	-	-
10,000 OR MORE	356	14,022	19,275	61	12,625	15,487	-	-	-
5,000 TO 9,999	202	11,376	15,032	134	10,443	13,953	-	-	-
1,000 TO 4,999	415	9,636	12,324	164	9,475	13,055	-	-	-
500 TO 999	91	8,839	11,150	30	7,420	10,000	-	-	-
LESS THAN 500	18	9,265	*	6	4,939	*	-	-	-
UNIVERSITIES	309	13,766	19,571	7	10,879	*	-	-	-
10,000 OR MORE	267	14,183	19,800	6	11,276	*	-	-	-
5,000 TO 9,999	23	11,851	15,800	1	8,500	*	-	-	-
FOUR-YEAR INST'S WITH GRADUATE STUDENTS	352	10,901	14,600	92	9,681	12,760	-	-	-
10,000 OR MORE	50	13,760	16,667	6	13,257	*	-	-	-
5,000 TO 9,999	99	11,622	15,017	71	9,569	11,790	-	-	-
1,000 TO 4,999	169	9,904	12,482	15	8,779	*	-	-	-
500 TO 999	31	9,228	11,950	-	-	-	-	-	-
LESS THAN 500	3	12,918	*	-	-	-	-	-	-
FOUR-YEAR INST'S WITHOUT GRADUATE STUDENTS	105	9,459	11,850	19	8,823	*	-	-	-
1,000 TO 4,999	73	9,220	11,740	14	9,360	*	-	-	-
500 TO 999	17	9,708	*	5	7,320	*	-	-	-
LESS THAN 500	2	9,565	*	-	-	-	-	-	-
TWO-YEAR INSTITUTIONS	325	10,153	13,794	277	10,257	14,379	-	-	-
10,000 OR MORE	39	13,252	16,100	49	12,713	15,554	-	-	-
5,000 TO 9,999	67	11,028	15,150	62	11,474	14,967	-	-	-
1,000 TO 4,999	163	9,705	12,493	135	9,564	13,211	-	-	-
500 TO 999	43	8,216	9,847	25	7,440	10,500	-	-	-
LESS THAN 500	13	8,376	*	6	4,939	*	-	-	-
PRIVATE									
ALL TYPES	886	9,442	14,729	198	7,002	8,920	126	$8,117	$11,106
10,000 OR MORE	99	15,307	20,000	-	-	-	1	9,000	*
5,000 TO 9,999	74	13,498	18,720	4	6,750	*	1	11,000	*
1,000 TO 4,999	377	8,864	11,838	86	7,445	9,350	38	8,234	11,467
500 TO 999	224	7,708	9,880	77	7,012	8,879	50	8,093	10,800
LESS THAN 500	112	6,993	9,686	31	5,777	7,580	36	7,922	11,100
UNIVERSITIES	160	15,312	20,000	1	7,200	*	2	10,000	*
10,000 OR MORE	90	15,877	20,000	-	-	-	1	9,000	*
5,000 TO 9,999	54	14,820	19,120	-	-	-	1	11,000	*
FOUR-YEAR INST'S WITH GRADUATE STUDENTS	374	8,396	11,760	40	7,404	8,900	44	8,133	10,867
10,000 OR MORE	9	9,614	*	-	-	-	-	-	-
5,000 TO 9,999	19	10,029	*	4	6,750	*	-	-	-
1,000 TO 4,999	199	8,716	11,813	22	7,830	8,975	16	8,034	*
500 TO 999	78	7,048	10,914	9	7,175	*	17	7,898	*
LESS THAN 500	69	7,257	10,367	5	6,470	*	11	8,641	*
FOUR-YEAR INST'S WITHOUT GRADUATE STUDENTS	308	8,032	10,482	113	7,155	9,117	68	8,282	11,378
1,000 TO 4,999	146	8,695	11,152	55	7,323	9,625	22	8,380	11,800
500 TO 999	132	7,588	9,533	47	7,185	8,942	33	8,193	11,133
LESS THAN 500	30	6,761	8,600	11	6,189	*	13	8,341	*
TWO-YEAR INSTITUTIONS	44	6,858	9,120	44	6,237	8,520	12	6,809	*
10,000 OR MORE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5,000 TO 9,999	1	8,000	*	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,000 TO 4,999	16	7,314	*	8	7,263	*	-	-	-
500 TO 999	14	6,939	*	21	6,555	7,986	-	-	-
LESS THAN 500	13	6,123	*	15	5,244	*	12	6,809	*

TABLE 18.--MEAN AND 90-PERCENTILE SALARIES OF FULL-TIME HEADS OF MAJOR LIBRARY UNITS, BY CONTRACT STATUS AND BY INSTITUTIONAL CONTROL, TYPE, AND SIZE: AGGREGATE UNITED STATES, FALL 1969

INSTITUTIONAL CONTROL, TYPE, AND ENROLLMENT SIZE	EMPLOYED 11-12 MONTHS			EMPLOYED 9-10 MONTHS			CONTRIBUTED SERVICE		
	NUMBER OF STAFF	SALARY		NUMBER OF STAFF	SALARY		NUMBER OF STAFF	SALARY	
		MEAN	90-PERCENTILE		MEAN	90-PERCENTILE		MEAN	90-PERCENTILE
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
PUBLIC									
ALL TYPES	2,202	$11,322	$15,211	296	$10,102	$13,058	-	-	-
10,000 OR MORE	1,465	11,827	15,901	89	10,692	13,747	-	-	-
5,000 TO 9,999	407	10,533	13,574	115	9,798	11,973	-	-	-
1,000 TO 4,999	289	10,051	12,855	90	9,921	12,750	-	-	-
500 TO 999	18	10,611	*	2	9,460	*	-	-	-
LESS THAN 500	23	9,670	12,467	-	-	-	-	-	-
UNIVERSITIES	1,326	11,645	15,762	41	9,717	11,720	-	-	-
10,000 OR MORE	1,207	11,757	15,864	37	9,768	11,757	-	-	-
5,000 TO 9,999	110	10,647	13,600	4	9,250	*	-	-	-
FOUR-YEAR INST'S WITH GRADUATE STUDENTS	686	10,754	13,706	175	10,073	12,437	-	-	-
10,000 OR MORE	226	11,865	15,600	43	11,000	13,940	-	-	-
5,000 TO 9,999	260	10,301	13,333	98	9,589	11,700	-	-	-
1,000 TO 4,999	179	10,081	12,581	34	10,296	11,853	-	-	-
500 TO 999	8	10,809	*	-	-	-	-	-	-
LESS THAN 500	13	9,718	*	-	-	-	-	-	-
FOUR-YEAR INST'S WITHOUT GRADUATE STUDENTS	70	9,706	13,000	16	9,208	*	-	-	-
1,000 TO 4,999	54	9,628	12,900	12	9,245	*	-	-	-
500 TO 999	6	11,106	*	-	-	-	-	-	-
LESS THAN 500	2	12,500	*	-	-	-	-	-	-
TWO-YEAR INSTITUTIONS	120	11,955	16,182	64	10,649	14,900	-	-	-
10,000 OR MORE	32	14,215	17,267	9	13,020	*	-	-	-
5,000 TO 9,999	29	12,755	16,733	9	12,620	*	-	-	-
1,000 TO 4,999	47	10,656	14,650	44	9,815	13,733	-	-	-
500 TO 999	4	9,475	*	2	9,460	*	-	-	-
LESS THAN 500	8	8,884	*	-	-	-	-	-	-
PRIVATE									
ALL TYPES	1,505	9,902	13,917	72	7,620	10,450	33	$8,874	$11,764
10,000 OR MORE	386	12,120	17,929	2	14,750	*	4	9,500	*
5,000 TO 9,999	346	10,577	14,635	3	7,833	*	1	8,000	*
1,000 TO 4,999	612	8,689	11,263	40	7,915	10,857	17	8,654	*
500 TO 999	110	8,063	10,500	23	6,924	8,567	2	9,000	*
LESS THAN 500	51	7,053	9,612	4	4,950	*	9	9,081	*
UNIVERSITIES	699	11,520	16,406	1	23,000	*	3	11,333	*
10,000 OR MORE	350	12,439	18,250	1	23,000	*	2	9,000	*
5,000 TO 9,999	266	10,967	15,341	-	-	-	-	-	-
FOUR-YEAR INST'S WITH GRADUATE STUDENTS	574	8,677	11,244	28	7,540	9,733	19	8,733	*
10,000 OR MORE	36	9,022	12,560	1	8,500	*	2	10,000	*
5,000 TO 9,999	79	9,311	11,776	3	7,833	*	1	8,000	*
1,000 TO 4,999	374	8,701	11,048	23	7,549	9,900	10	8,120	*
500 TO 999	50	8,272	11,333	1	7,500	*	1	10,000	*
LESS THAN 500	35	7,215	9,583	-	-	-	5	9,345	*
FOUR-YEAR INST'S WITHOUT GRADUATE STUDENTS	220	8,127	10,435	37	7,479	10,767	7	8,275	*
1,000 TO 4,999	152	8,319	10,680	17	8,409	*	6	8,321	*
500 TO 999	56	7,945	9,771	19	6,803	*	1	8,000	*
LESS THAN 500	12	6,547	*	1	4,500	*	-	-	-
TWO-YEAR INSTITUTIONS	12	6,785	*	6	6,300	*	4	8,750	*
10,000 OR MORE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5,000 TO 9,999	1	7,000	*	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,000 TO 4,999	3	5,800	*	-	-	-	-	-	-
500 TO 999	4	7,108	*	3	7,500	*	-	-	-
LESS THAN 500	4	7,147	*	3	5,100	*	4	8,750	*

TABLE 19.--MEAN AND 90-PERCENTILE SALARIES OF OTHER FULL-TIME LIBRARIANS, BY CONTRACT STATUS AND BY INSTITUTIONAL CONTROL, TYPE, AND SIZE: AGGREGATE UNITED STATES, FALL 1969

INSTITUTIONAL CONTROL, TYPE, AND ENROLLMENT SIZE	EMPLOYED 11-12 MONTHS			EMPLOYED 9-10 MONTHS			CONTRIBUTED SERVICE		
	NUMBER OF STAFF	SALARY		NUMBER OF STAFF	SALARY		NUMBER OF STAFF	SALARY	
		MEAN	90-PERCENTILE		MEAN	90-PERCENTILE		MEAN	90-PERCENTILE
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
PUBLIC									
ALL TYPES	4,698	$9,338	$11,805	534	$9,341	$12,662	-	-	-
10,000 OR MORE	3,545	9,405	11,816	254	9,531	13,700	-	-	-
5,000 TO 9,999	664	9,009	11,722	173	9,251	11,928	-	-	-
1,000 TO 4,999	418	9,436	11,869	105	9,088	11,842	-	-	-
500 TO 999	29	9,099	12,067	2	6,133	*	-	-	-
LESS THAN 500	42	8,023	9,680	-	-	-	-	-	-
UNIVERSITIES	3,132	9,223	11,696	106	8,059	10,400	-	-	-
10,000 OR MORE	2,966	9,267	11,708	104	8,049	10,433	-	-	-
5,000 TO 9,999	160	8,426	11,391	-	-	-	-	-	-
FOUR-YEAR INST'S WITH GRADUATE STUDENTS	1,218	9,459	11,850	284	8,973	11,416	-	-	-
10,000 OR MORE	534	10,012	12,111	91	9,288	11,696	-	-	-
5,000 TO 9,999	448	8,995	11,565	136	8,831	11,283	-	-	-
1,000 TO 4,999	205	9,227	11,571	57	8,806	11,050	-	-	-
500 TO 999	11	8,916	*	-	-	-	-	-	-
LESS THAN 500	20	7,783	9,800	-	-	-	-	-	-
FOUR-YEAR INST'S WITHOUT GRADUATE STUDENTS	149	9,302	11,517	7	7,917	*	-	-	-
1,000 TO 4,999	120	9,375	11,568	3	8,167	*	-	-	-
500 TO 999	15	9,367	*	1	7,765	*	-	-	-
LESS THAN 500	9	8,822	*	-	-	-	-	-	-
TWO-YEAR INSTITUTIONS	199	10,422	15,012	137	11,168	15,224	-	-	-
10,000 OR MORE	45	11,305	15,400	59	12,520	15,678	-	-	-
5,000 TO 9,999	51	11,041	15,686	34	11,067	15,040	-	-	-
1,000 TO 4,999	87	10,056	14,150	43	9,550	13,343	-	-	-
500 TO 999	3	8,436	*	1	4,500	*	-	-	-
LESS THAN 500	13	7,839	*	-	-	-	-	-	-
PRIVATE									
ALL TYPES	2,624	8,626	11,148	86	6,553	8,650	35	$7,422	$ 8,812
10,000 OR MORE	1,232	9,413	12,140	-	-	-	2	8,750	*
5,000 TO 9,999	565	8,483	10,152	1	6,100	*	-	-	-
1,000 TO 4,999	630	7,705	9,302	50	7,019	8,786	17	7,409	*
500 TO 999	156	7,161	8,836	26	6,296	8,200	13	7,293	*
LESS THAN 500	41	6,687	7,994	9	4,752	*	3	7,167	*
UNIVERSITIES	1,764	9,128	11,736	3	6,979	*	1	8,000	*
10,000 OR MORE	1,196	9,453	12,227	-	-	-	-	-	-
5,000 TO 9,999	459	8,546	10,433	1	6,100	*	-	-	-
FOUR-YEAR INST'S WITH GRADUATE STUDENTS	615	7,650	9,297	28	6,118	7,911	12	7,708	*
10,000 OR MORE	36	8,097	9,855	-	-	-	2	8,750	*
5,000 TO 9,999	105	8,224	9,633	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,000 TO 4,999	372	7,604	9,064	18	6,595	*	8	7,550	*
500 TO 999	72	7,155	8,900	6	6,260	*	1	6,100	*
LESS THAN 500	30	6,857	8,333	4	3,763	*	1	8,500	*
FOUR-YEAR INST'S WITHOUT GRADUATE STUDENTS	226	7,541	9,407	48	6,869	8,785	21	7,322	8,580
1,000 TO 4,999	142	7,765	9,617	27	7,385	8,845	8	7,194	*
500 TO 999	79	7,191	8,807	18	6,286	*	12	7,393	*
LESS THAN 500	5	6,702	*	3	5,733	*	1	7,500	*
TWO-YEAR INSTITUTIONS	19	6,529	*	7	5,939	*	1	5,500	*
10,000 OR MORE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5,000 TO 9,999	1	7,000	*	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,000 TO 4,999	7	6,886	*	3	6,017	*	-	-	-
500 TO 999	5	6,785	*	2	6,500	*	-	-	-
LESS THAN 500	6	5,823	*	2	5,261	*	1	5,500	*

TABLE 20.--MEAN AND 90-PERCENTILE SALARIES OF FULL-TIME PROFESSIONAL STAFF OTHER THAN LIBRARIANS, BY CONTRACT STATUS AND BY INSTITUTIONAL CONTROL, TYPE, AND SIZE: AGGREGATE UNITED STATES, FALL 1969

INSTITUTIONAL CONTROL, TYPE, AND ENROLLMENT SIZE	EMPLOYED 11-12 MONTHS			EMPLOYED 9-10 MONTHS			CONTRIBUTED SERVICE		
	NUMBER OF STAFF	SALARY		NUMBER OF STAFF	SALARY		NUMBER OF STAFF	SALARY	
		MEAN	90-PERCENTILE		MEAN	90-PERCENTILE		MEAN	90-PERCENTILE
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
PUBLIC									
ALL TYPES	1,192	$6,734	$8,976	69	$8,024	$12,440	-	-	-
10,000 OR MORE	768	6,802	8,941	20	9,223	14,000	-	-	-
5,000 TO 9,999	182	6,349	8,800	13	7,503	*	-	-	-
1,000 TO 4,999	202	6,868	9,533	33	7,542	11,850	-	-	-
500 TO 999	30	6,432	8,500	3	7,598	*	-	-	-
LESS THAN 500	10	6,715	*	-	-	-	-	-	-
UNIVERSITIES	700	6,722	8,867	6	6,433	*	-	-	-
10,000 OR MORE	667	6,777	8,905	6	6,433	*	-	-	-
5,000 TO 9,999	33	5,594	7,540	-	-	-	-	-	-
FOUR-YEAR INST'S WITH GRADUATE STUDENTS	356	6,479	8,411	27	7,161	10,867	-	-	-
10,000 OR MORE	96	6,682	8,600	7	9,402	*	-	-	-
5,000 TO 9,999	127	6,353	8,460	6	6,760	*	-	-	-
1,000 TO 4,999	115	6,376	8,214	14	6,212	*	-	-	-
500 TO 999	15	7,129	*	-	-	-	-	-	-
LESS THAN 500	3	6,022	*	-	-	-	-	-	-
FOUR-YEAR INST'S WITHOUT GRADUATE STUDENTS	49	6,522	8,820	2	5,487	*	-	-	-
1,000 TO 4,999	40	6,523	9,000	2	5,487	*	-	-	-
500 TO 999	5	6,160	*	-	-	-	-	-	-
LESS THAN 500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TWO-YEAR INSTITUTIONS	87	7,994	13,433	34	9,140	13,440	-	-	-
10,000 OR MORE	5	12,382	*	7	11,436	*	-	-	-
5,000 TO 9,999	18	7,563	*	7	8,140	*	-	-	-
1,000 TO 4,999	47	8,365	12,867	17	8,879	*	-	-	-
500 TO 999	10	5,521	*	3	7,598	*	-	-	-
LESS THAN 500	7	7,011	*	-	-	-	-	-	-
PRIVATE									
ALL TYPES	766	5,934	8,011	85	4,950	6,864	35	$5,757	$8,375
10,000 OR MORE	142	7,101	10,514	2	5,000	*	1	5,000	*
5,000 TO 9,999	223	6,078	7,982	2	4,590	*	2	5,250	*
1,000 TO 4,999	222	5,584	6,996	35	5,709	7,500	3	6,267	*
500 TO 999	117	5,358	7,287	40	4,464	5,867	8	5,790	*
LESS THAN 500	62	5,081	6,829	6	3,869	*	21	5,755	8,633
UNIVERSITIES	322	6,476	8,825	4	5,355	*	2	6,250	*
10,000 OR MORE	110	7,405	11,333	-	-	-	1	5,000	*
5,000 TO 9,999	174	6,105	7,840	2	4,590	*	1	7,500	*
FOUR-YEAR INST'S WITH GRADUATE STUDENTS	275	5,718	7,531	21	5,405	7,450	12	5,567	*
10,000 OR MORE	32	6,057	7,900	2	5,000	*	-	-	-
5,000 TO 9,999	49	5,982	9,220	-	-	-	1	3,000	*
1,000 TO 4,999	104	5,531	6,358	10	6,608	*	2	5,900	*
500 TO 999	52	5,935	8,160	7	4,482	*	4	5,250	*
LESS THAN 500	38	5,306	7,100	2	3,024	*	5	6,200	*
FOUR-YEAR INST'S WITHOUT GRADUATE STUDENTS	158	5,299	6,942	54	4,793	[illegible]57	11	5,620	*
1,000 TO 4,999	76	5,744	7,480	22	5,305	6,767	1	7,000	*
500 TO 999	64	4,880	6,622	31	4,363	5,809	4	6,330	*
LESS THAN 500	18	4,911	*	1	6,864	*	6	4,917	*
TWO-YEAR INSTITUTIONS	11	4,589	*	6	4,507	*	10	6,036	*
10,000 OR MORE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5,000 TO 9,999	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,000 TO 4,999	4	4,875	*	2	4,800	*	-	-	-
500 TO 999	1	6,000	*	2	5,971	*	-	-	-
LESS THAN 500	6	4,163	*	3	3,433	*	10	6,036	*

TABLE 21.--MEAN AND 90-PERCENTILE SALARIES OF FULL-TIME NONPROFESSIONAL STAFF, BY CONTRACT STATUS AND BY INSTITUTIONAL CONTROL, TYPE, AND SIZE: AGGREGATE UNITED STATES, FALL 1969

INSTITUTIONAL CONTROL, TYPE, AND ENROLLMENT SIZE	EMPLOYED 11-12 MONTHS			EMPLOYED 9-10 MONTHS			CONTRIBUTED SERVICE		
	NUMBER OF STAFF	SALARY		NUMBER OF STAFF	SALARY		NUMBER OF STAFF	SALARY	
		MEAN	90-PERCENTILE		MEAN	90-PERCENTILE		MEAN	90-PERCENTILE
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
PUBLIC									
ALL TYPES	13,417	$4,979	$6,713	405	$4,296	$5,808	-	-	-
10,000 OR MORE	8,991	5,099	6,827	114	5,189	6,260	-	-	-
5,000 TO 9,999	2,214	4,739	6,456	105	4,082	5,553	-	-	-
1,000 TO 4,999	1,848	4,757	6,316	138	4,002	5,473	-	-	-
500 TO 999	225	4,595	5,953	33	3,662	4,892	-	-	-
LESS THAN 500	139	4,669	6,425	15	3,102	*	-	-	-
UNIVERSITIES	7,891	4,962	6,688	[illegible]	4,299	*	-	-	-
10,000 OR MORE	7,405	5,002	6,710	[illegible]	2,880	*	-	-	-
5,000 TO 9,999	463	4,332	6,138	2	3,500	*	-	-	-
FOUR-YEAR INST'S WITH GRADUATE STUDENTS	3,500	5,006	6,718	127	4,662	6,130	-	-	-
10,000 OR MORE	1,261	5,450	7,267	65	5,404	6,650	-	-	-
5,000 TO 9,999	1,344	4,723	6,280	44	3,840	5,150	-	-	-
1,000 TO 4,999	783	4,765	6,112	18	3,993	*	-	-	-
500 TO 999	63	4,866	6,337	-	-	-	-	-	-
LESS THAN 500	49	5,404	7,220	-	-	-	-	-	-
FOUR-YEAR INST'S WITHOUT GRADUATE STUDENTS	476	4,795	6,321	7	4,071	*	-	-	-
1,000 TO 4,999	349	4,759	6,276	1	3,000	*	-	-	-
500 TO 999	54	5,114	6,575	6	4,250	*	-	-	-
LESS THAN 500	27	5,027	6,717	-	-	-	-	-	-
TWO-YEAR INSTITUTIONS	1,550	5,063	6,881	265	4,126	5,682	-	-	-
10,000 OR MORE	325	5,930	7,671	46	5,036	5,871	-	-	-
5,000 TO 9,999	361	5,345	6,954	59	4,283	5,673	-	-	-
1,000 TO 4,999	693	4,748	6,517	118	3,960	5,564	-	-	-
500 TO 999	108	4,178	5,109	27	3,531	4,787	-	-	-
LESS THAN 500	63	3,945	4,941	15	3,102	*	-	-	-
PRIVATE									
ALL TYPES	8,017	4,640	6,190	269	3,542	5,100	71	$3,566	$5,487
10,000 OR MORE	2,947	4,998	6,626	1	4,500	*	-	-	-
5,000 TO 9,999	1,676	4,790	6,462	4	4,068	*	-	-	-
1,000 TO 4,999	2,458	4,297	5,700	116	3,682	5,415	18	3,317	*
500 TO 999	634	4,138	5,792	89	3,601	5,017	7	3,477	*
LESS THAN 500	302	4,172	5,431	59	3,124	3,599	46	3,677	5,680
UNIVERSITIES	4,513	4,976	6,635	2	2,847	*	-	-	-
10,000 OR MORE	2,843	5,019	6,657	-	-	-	-	-	-
5,000 TO 9,999	1,321	4,864	6,625	-	-	-	-	-	-
FOUR-YEAR INST'S WITH GRADUATE STUDENT	2,263	4,303	5,649	93	3,598	5,337	26	3,323	5,680
10,000 OR MORE	104	4,421	5,329	1	4,500	*	-	-	-
5,000 TO 9,999	349	4,519	5,808	4	4,068	*	-	-	-
1,000 TO 4,999	1,376	4,217	5,505	57	3,665	5,550	4	4,000	*
500 TO 999	230	4,435	6,310	14	3,312	*	1	1,500	*
LESS THAN 500	204	4,310	5,553	17	3,445	*	21	3,281	5,725
FOUR-YEAR INST'S WITHOUT GRADUATE STUDENTS	1,103	4,032	5,425	126	3,679	5,283	37	3,849	4,922
1,000 TO 4,999	679	4,112	5,416	48	3,780	5,457	14	3,121	*
500 TO 999	367	3,983	5,507	63	3,614	5,340	5	3,928	*
LESS THAN 500	57	3,776	4,900	15	3,629	*	18	4,393	*
TWO-YEAR INSTITUTIONS	138	3,895	5,015	48	3,101	4,525	8	3,044	*
10,000 OR MORE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5,000 TO 9,999	6	4,233	*	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,000 TO 4,999	54	3,794	4,978	9	3,457	*	-	-	-
500 TO 999	37	3,828	4,942	12	3,870	*	1	3,200	*
LESS THAN 500	41	4,040	5,317	27	2,641	3,599	7	3,021	*

TABLE 22.--INDEXES CONCERNING LIBRARY HOLDINGS, EXPENDITURES, AND STAFF, BY INSTITUTIONAL CONTROL, TYPE, AND SIZE: AGGREGATE UNITED STATES, 1968-69

[DATA IN COLUMNS 2-8 ARE BASED ON FULL-TIME EQUIVALENTS: SEE TEXT.]

INSTITUTIONAL CONTROL, TYPE, AND ENROLLMENT SIZE	VOLUMES PER--		PERIODICALS AND OTHER SERIALS PER--		LIBRARY EXPENDITURES PER--		PROFESSIONAL LIBRARY STAFF PER 100 STAFF IN RESIDENT INSTRUCTION AND RESEARCH	LIBRARY EXPENDITURES AS PERCENT OF TOTAL EDUCATION AND GENERAL EXPENDITURES
	STUDENT	STAFF IN INSTR. & RESEARCH	STUDENT	STAFF IN INSTR. & RESEARCH	STUDENT	STAFF IN INSTR. & RESEARCH		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
PUBLIC AND PRIVATE, TOTAL	51	681	0.7	9.1	$ 91	$1,212	4.2	4.3
PUBLIC								
ALL TYPES	37	514	.6	7.8	81	1,138	3.7	4.3
10,000 OR MORE	43	573	.7	8.7	89	1,191	3.6	4.0
5,000 TO 9,999	29	488	.4	7.5	66	1,117	3.8	4.8
1,000 TO 4,999	26	394	.4	5.8	70	1,040	3.8	5.1
500 TO 999	36	353	.6	5.7	92	896	3.7	3.6
LESS THAN 500	42	247	1.0	5.6	166	970	4.4	4.4
UNIVERSITIES	56	635	.9	9.8	106	1,207	3.7	3.8
10,000 OR MORE	55	628	.9	9.7	107	1,213	3.7	3.9
5,000 TO 9,999	60	735	.9	10.6	92	1,119	3.6	3.5
FOUR-YEAR INST'S WITH GRADUATE STUDENTS	31	510	.5	7.6	76	1,258	4.2	5.4
10,000 OR MORE	24	461	.3	6.5	67	1,301	4.0	5.7
5,000 TO 9,999	31	524	.5	8.2	73	1,226	4.2	5.6
1,000 TO 4,999	39	611	.5	8.4	89	1,383	4.8	6.3
500 TO 999	121	375	2.2	6.9	214	661	3.0	1.5
LESS THAN 500	112	123	4.0	4.4	569	623	2.6	2.1
FOUR-YEAR INSTIS WITHOUT GRADUATE STUDENTS	42	448	.6	5.8	98	1,034	3.8	4.2
1,000 TO 4,999	42	430	.5	5.2	92	934	3.6	3.8
500 TO 999	77	719	1.0	9.3	190	1,768	5.9	6.1
LESS THAN 500	236	408	6.6	11.5	1123	1,941	3.9	6.9
TWO-YEAR INSTITUTIONS	12	220	.2	3.6	45	819	3.1	4.4
10,000 OR MORE	.7	179	.1	2.6	29	703	2.2	3.5
5,000 TO 9,999	10	204	.1	3.0	41	841	2.9	4.0
1,000 TO 4,999	14	226	.2	4.0	52	842	3.1	4.9
500 TO 999	22	278	.4	4.5	67	836	3.7	5.2
LESS THAN 500	30	316	.5	5.5	101	1,064	5.9	7.2
PRIVATE								
ALL TYPES	87	1,013	1.0	11.6	117	1,358	5.2	4.2
10,000 OR MORE	102	949	1.6	14.6	147	1,368	4.2	3.6
5,000 TO 9,999	90	1,037	.9	9.9	128	1,465	5.1	3.9
1,000 TO 4,999	71	1,023	.7	10.6	95	1,363	5.3	4.6
500 TO 999	81	997	.8	9.3	101	1,240	6.1	4.6
LESS THAN 500	141	1,181	1.4	11.7	154	1,289	6.9	5.9
UNIVERSITIES	113	1,041	1.5	13.6	158	1,460	4.6	3.6
10,000 OR MORE	109	981	1.7	15.1	154	1,377	4.1	3.6
5,000 TO 9,999	116	1,132	1.0	10.0	159	1,559	5.3	3.7
FOUR-YEAR INST'S WITH GRADUATE STUDENTS	84	1,076	.8	10.8	103	1,319	5.5	4.6
10,000 OR MORE	25	392	.4	6.1	77	1,204	5.4	5.1
5,000 TO 9,999	48	764	.6	9.7	75	1,192	4.4	4.6
1,000 TO 4,999	79	1,109	.8	11.1	99	1,381	5.4	4.9
500 TO 999	110	1,120	.9	9.6	117	1,194	6.0	3.4
LESS THAN 500	232	1,474	2.1	13.5	216	1,374	6.4	5.4
FOUR-YEAR INST'S WITHOUT GRADUATE STUDENTS	69	961	.7	9.7	94	1,294	5.8	5.4
1,000 TO 4,999	60	914	.6	9.5	83	1,274	5.2	4.9
500 TO 999	78	1,009	.7	9.6	101	1,310	6.3	5.7
LESS THAN 500	103	1,028	1.1	10.9	134	1,341	7.5	7.1
TWO-YEAR INSTITUTIONS	38	577	.5	7.0	65	983	5.7	4.7
10,000 OR MORE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5,000 TO 9,999	13	485	.2	7.3	31	1,132	3.8	6.5
1,000 TO 4,999	14	297	.2	4.5	39	841	3.6	3.5
500 TO 999	29	470	.4	5.8	59	963	5.5	4.4
LESS THAN 500	78	801	.9	9.2	104	1,071	7.1	5.8

TABLE 23.--SELECTED DATA ON HOLDINGS, STUDENT AND OTHER HOURLY ASSISTANCE, VACANT AND FILLED LIBRARY POSITIONS, AND STUDENTS IN COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES, BY STATE OR OTHER AREA: UNITED STATES, 1968-69

STATE OR OTHER AREA	HOLDINGS				HOURS OF STUDENT & OTHER HOURLY ASSISTANCE	LIBRARY POSITIONS IN FULL-TIME EQUIVALENTS, FALL 1969			STUDENTS IN FULL-TIME EQUIVALENTS
	VOLUMES AT END OF YEAR	VOLUMES ADDED DURING YEAR	MICROFILM REELS AND OTHER MICRO-FORM UNITS	PERIODICALS AND OTHER SERIALS		VACANT POSITIONS	PROFES-SIONAL LIBRARY STAFF	NONPROFES-SIONAL LIBRARY STAFF	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
AGGREGATE U.S.	328,563,503	25,755,992	64,563,715	4,383,199	34,414,455	2,201	20,149	25,001	6,395,801
ALABAMA	3,857,483	367,415	541,503	47,014	656,525	31	253	256	87,226
ALASKA	375,100	53,738	255,685	6,823	27,070	-	22	24	4,288
ARIZONA	2,739,559	283,305	659,239	43,604	392,632	5	133	212	71,951
ARKANSAS	2,046,317	179,358	361,207	22,576	291,543	6	119	101	49,759
CALIFORNIA	28,780,138	2,564,023	6,197,361	478,418	3,649,644	221	1,928	3,025	786,542
COLORADO	4,244,120	353,029	1,017,187	54,982	465,556	11	201	355	89,511
CONNECTICUT	9,394,197	510,955	966,224	55,399	439,264	61	454	504	89,830
DELAWARE	801,285	77,110	122,090	9,642	55,858	7	34	66	15,227
DIST OF COLUMBIA	3,473,815	209,447	426,065	37,389	281,333	21	194	220	57,749
FLORIDA	6,160,140	657,696	1,612,958	83,128	707,767	48	508	678	168,544
GEORGIA	5,539,937	541,895	1,443,854	79,743	501,244	30	416	378	99,091
HAWAII	1,238,936	152,537	448,892	27,399	192,569	13	98	117	18,714
IDAHO	1,540,157	143,974	394,411	16,167	145,039	6	59	80	24,533
ILLINOIS	20,282,318	1,443,774	3,017,178	261,487	1,796,930	179	1,070	1,344	326,259
INDIANA	8,270,183	580,984	1,206,952	114,295	938,773	37	476	587	159,065
IOWA	5,375,790	376,246	834,469	68,266	600,955	19	311	371	107,510
KANSAS	4,724,592	353,578	776,348	62,643	516,468	22	269	240	85,322
KENTUCKY	4,371,151	330,334	1,353,524	57,553	604,685	21	332	333	84,036
LOUISIANA	5,396,982	328,015	1,087,153	57,133	589,624	23	349	311	102,782
MAINE	1,872,817	130,374	114,979	17,827	169,340	1	99	98	24,523
MARYLAND	5,425,905	422,989	985,324	188,886	486,380	61	367	542	101,206
MASSACHUSETTS	19,440,189	1,040,431	2,062,712	228,912	1,329,884	105	936	1,355	233,625
MICHIGAN	12,113,258	1,058,143	1,511,850	152,813	1,559,143	98	781	932	293,364
MINNESOTA	6,317,011	419,960	891,620	61,443	715,581	26	389	356	128,961
MISSISSIPPI	2,364,038	176,599	436,758	32,814	383,786	20	207	125	62,374
MISSOURI	7,736,373	608,356	1,330,557	82,671	754,484	40	426	542	143,606
MONTANA	1,501,254	107,148	403,342	14,875	148,734	4	75	56	24,080
NEBRASKA	2,576,083	203,970	160,005	33,075	303,296	9	149	160	55,114
NEVADA	560,578	71,002	827,352	7,549	64,791	3	28	56	9,358
NEW HAMPSHIRE	2,004,137	146,232	327,952	28,834	172,632	13	113	209	23,596
NEW JERSEY	7,521,954	582,357	1,076,717	83,815	613,266	43	509	625	132,737
NEW MEXICO	1,491,194	113,438	438,391	32,236	203,218	5	83	109	33,713
NEW YORK	33,713,214	2,579,919	8,899,599	429,838	2,923,660	257	2,253	3,083	603,304
NORTH CAROLINA	9,007,556	677,160	1,408,934	112,694	855,683	28	620	590	135,777
NORTH DAKOTA	1,130,342	75,480	164,613	15,060	137,826	5	63	39	25,759
OHIO	14,624,825	1,160,162	2,577,549	177,688	1,366,530	106	785	1,046	289,313
OKLAHOMA	4,215,040	308,296	740,653	52,216	501,913	17	187	223	88,281
OREGON	3,629,663	249,447	744,250	67,442	504,054	19	230	308	78,227
PENNSYLVANIA	18,341,049	1,530,589	4,618,710	219,992	1,865,885	169	1,201	1,440	319,741
RHODE ISLAND	1,783,907	103,445	255,682	18,178	143,222	15	108	146	23,914
SOUTH CAROLINA	3,206,098	282,065	736,834	43,158	343,105	25	199	227	54,756
SOUTH DAKOTA	1,188,785	97,648	203,020	18,256	173,855	3	59	64	27,049
TENNESSEE	5,674,085	484,742	1,198,293	66,359	749,344	49	385	431	111,832
TEXAS	15,185,903	1,294,883	2,849,990	215,077	1,977,304	107	888	1,146	346,524
UTAH	2,618,492	263,486	897,074	52,590	502,668	3	157	141	66,036
VERMONT	1,238,267	97,124	245,144	16,006	101,885	10	67	129	17,273
VIRGINIA	6,009,056	464,545	1,107,831	67,146	557,538	55	389	400	99,121
WASHINGTON	4,706,055	353,713	1,805,970	91,560	676,132	37	353	485	128,452
WEST VIRGINIA	1,935,086	145,266	357,946	15,822	215,159	6	115	122	54,195
WISCONSIN	6,790,382	771,019	1,710,980	102,329	709,877	65	469	429	157,283
WYOMING	520,690	34,282	69,461	4,733	56,237	-	24	53	11,915
U S SERVICE SCHOOLS	1,293,440	80,974	494,[illegible]	16,243	4,596	21	108	121	15,226
OUTLYING AREAS	2,154,577	113,235	186,557	31,401	289,968	15	195	145	47,624
CANAL ZONE	23,243	3,993	2,626	304	6,402	-	2	2	635
GUAM	53,489	5,269	66,314	1,210	13,319	1	5	7	1,418
PUERTO RICO	2,055,545	100,914	116,650	29,544	262,111	14	186	135	44,949
VIRGIN ISLANDS	22,300	3,059	967	343	8,136	-	2	1	622

TABLE 24.--LIBRARY OPERATING EXPENDITURES OF COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES BY PURPOSE, LIBRARY EXPENDITURES AS PERCENT OF EDUCATIONAL AND GENERAL EXPENDITURES, AND ESTIMATED VALUE OF NONBUDGETED SUPPORT, BY STATE OR OTHER AREA: UNITED STATES, 1968-69

[FIGURES IN COLUMN 9 ARE NOT INCLUDED IN COLUMN 2 OR COLUMN 8]

STATE OR OTHER AREA	LIBRARY OPERATING EXPENDITURES BY PURPOSE						LIBRARY EXPENDITURES AS PERCENT OF EDUCATION AND GENERAL EXPENDITURES	ESTIMATED VALUE OF NON-BUDGETED SUPPORT
	TOTAL	SALARIES (INCLUDING CONTRIBUTED SERVICE)	WAGES OF HOURLY STAFF	BOOKS AND OTHER LIBRARY MATERIALS	BINDING AND REBINDING	OTHER OPERATING EXPENDITURES		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
AGGREGATE U.S.	$584,847,523	$273,232,132	$44,252,770	$212,891,394	$17,542,542	$36,928,685	4.3	$15,995,116
ALABAMA	6,125,160	2,813,626	566,361	2,233,799	183,166	328,208	3.7	421,831
ALASKA	867,519	341,444	46,951	376,168	24,923	78,033	5.8	15,564
ARIZONA	4,436,512	1,994,267	337,586	1,739,589	178,553	186,517	5.3	285,605
ARKANSAS	3,043,892	1,191,284	290,311	1,311,809	82,586	167,902	3.8	148,663
CALIFORNIA	71,103,537	35,030,662	6,509,868	23,079,443	2,375,617	4,107,947	5.3	1,420,301
COLORADO	7,040,535	3,188,930	507,354	2,793,308	216,600	334,343	4.6	190,500
CONNECTICUT	13,231,817	5,976,683	523,034	4,959,524	382,124	1,390,452	5.2	309,430
DELAWARE	1,255,389	541,735	71,001	549,409	45,886	47,358	4.2	16,602
DIST OF COLUMBIA	5,503,732	2,447,635	495,236	1,975,215	240,198	345,448	4.6	121,471
FLORIDA	14,242,428	6,881,822	675,700	5,494,558	391,196	799,352	4.1	447,593
GEORGIA	10,951,540	4,550,999	488,285	4,952,624	331,903	627,729	4.9	221,416
HAWAII	3,056,447	1,442,962	232,315	1,099,591	48,933	232,646	4.2	132,889
IDAHO	1,601,622	741,675	152,488	589,761	40,129	77,569	5.1	117,010
ILLINOIS	32,605,067	15,411,429	2,484,150	11,787,182	1,035,192	1,887,114	3.7	716,802
INDIANA	13,626,657	6,439,441	1,248,352	4,638,247	531,596	769,021	3.9	313,720
IOWA	8,636,405	3,928,964	726,325	3,327,294	275,440	378,382	3.8	282,711
KANSAS	6,596,583	2,942,307	583,496	2,519,940	177,785	473,155	5.2	267,230
KENTUCKY	7,634,086	3,421,796	637,391	2,831,801	231,093	512,005	4.5	271,372
LOUISIANA	7,885,780	4,138,287	578,997	2,561,706	250,889	355,911	4.1	465,923
MAINE	2,387,504	1,056,368	231,182	916,815	62,398	120,741	4.7	29,227
MARYLAND	10,460,390	5,135,675	571,104	3,694,498	285,190	773,923	3.5	185,193
MASSACHUSETTS	28,110,931	13,412,299	1,938,599	8,777,864	824,518	3,157,652	4.4	632,057
MICHIGAN	23,428,685	11,270,144	2,194,134	7,678,240	577,051	1,709,116	3.8	470,630
MINNESOTA	9,357,758	4,541,441	888,807	3,295,709	250,852	380,949	3.4	269,782
MISSISSIPPI	3,836,371	1,715,882	352,471	1,412,185	130,522	225,311	3.4	297,170
MISSOURI	12,519,566	5,388,479	893,818	4,811,936	380,165	1,045,168	3.9	237,317
MONTANA	1,795,993	774,234	143,137	761,265	51,542	65,815	4.3	106,827
NEBRASKA	3,946,102	1,680,872	310,416	1,587,507	133,969	233,338	3.7	123,425
NEVADA	1,531,149	581,712	64,076	757,913	81,815	45,633	6.2	30,617
NEW HAMPSHIRE	3,614,425	1,433,376	250,071	1,434,602	87,876	408,500	5.2	63,604
NEW JERSEY	13,462,032	5,577,232	838,845	4,980,072	300,078	665,805	4.7	263,293
NEW MEXICO	2,603,115	1,107,269	223,013	991,705	99,009	182,119	3.7	122,988
NEW YORK	64,949,518	33,481,896	4,517,044	21,381,510	1,873,685	3,695,483	3.9	1,521,905
NORTH CAROLINA	13,899,773	6,736,933	955,460	5,065,054	429,406	712,920	4.2	402,844
NORTH DAKOTA	1,494,463	629,786	130,443	585,177	45,975	103,082	3.3	90,424
OHIO	23,731,202	10,673,040	1,854,846	8,867,858	610,717	1,724,741	4.2	451,480
OKLAHOMA	5,411,026	2,285,040	569,339	2,002,779	159,546	394,322	4.9	179,465
OREGON	6,493,708	3,270,814	500,341	2,254,252	184,333	283,968	4.2	391,103
PENNSYLVANIA	33,836,511	15,443,245	2,270,020	13,104,464	1,172,805	1,845,977	4.2	794,917
RHODE ISLAND	2,850,429	1,321,021	178,250	1,034,458	115,368	201,332	5.6	54,836
SOUTH CAROLINA	5,228,624	2,108,586	327,133	2,341,831	177,430	273,644	5.8	254,704
SOUTH DAKOTA	1,539,378	676,818	152,212	590,498	38,704	81,146	4.3	81,963
TENNESSEE	10,127,959	4,180,471	695,979	4,152,847	309,765	788,897	4.4	353,597
TEXAS	27,793,924	11,026,059	2,158,181	12,454,124	764,595	1,390,965	5.6	958,158
UTAH	4,469,244	1,664,878	620,649	1,807,274	130,555	245,888	3.9	173,919
VERMONT	2,204,878	1,007,409	114,105	793,360	61,089	228,915	4.6	40,661
VIRGINIA	9,582,129	4,055,028	676,484	3,934,827	312,551	603,239	4.7	231,767
WASHINGTON	10,786,979	5,213,149	910,849	3,447,831	300,853	914,297	4.4	316,228
WEST VIRGINIA	3,224,831	1,470,729	234,620	1,273,848	91,476	154,158	3.7	77,124
WISCONSIN	13,569,604	5,813,392	1,020,946	5,715,744	266,528	752,994	3.9	303,682
WYOMING	873,089	324,729	76,443	411,470	31,653	28,794	2.7	31,955
U S SERVICE SCHOOLS	2,774,235	1,738,280	4,700	720,159	91,399	219,697	1.6	59,603
OUTLYING AREAS	3,406,890	1,909,899	229,862	1,030,750	65,315	171,064	4.0	163,021
CANAL ZONE	60,100	27,600	7,000	20,000	5,000	500	6.5	6,000
GUAM	242,813	83,318	-	150,543	2,946	6,006	7.3	18,646
PUERTO RICO	3,049,185	1,781,944	218,211	829,481	57,369	162,180	3.9	138,375
VIRGIN ISLANDS	54,792	17,037	4,651	30,726	-	2,378	2.6	-

Appendix D

REPRODUCTION OF SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

Appendix: Reproduction of Questionnaire Form

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
OFFICE OF EDUCATION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20202

BUDGET BUREAU NO. 51-R0565
APPROVAL EXPIRES: 6/30/71

HIGHER EDUCATION GENERAL INFORMATION SURVEY

REPORTING DATE
Not later than
October 1, 1969

LIBRARY COLLECTION, STAFF, EXPENDITURES, AND SALARIES

Please read instructions *(Page 4)* before completing this form.

1. INSTITUTION CODE NUMBER

2. CORPORATE NAME AND ADDRESS OF INSTITUTION WHICH YOUR LIBRARY SERVES *(Include number, street, city, State and ZIP Code)*

3. NAME AND TITLE OF RESPONDENT

4. AREA CODE – TELEPHONE NUMBER – EXTENSION(S)

5. LIBRARY UNIT(S) OMITTED FROM THIS REPORT

NAME OF OMITTED LIBRARY UNIT	ADDRESS OF OMITTED UNIT	ZIP CODE

LEAVE BLANK FOR U.S. OFFICE OF EDUCATION USE ONLY

6. T.E.

7. PB

8. UG *(F.T.)*

9. UG *(P.T.)*

PART I - LIBRARY COLLECTION, 1968-69

	LINE NO.	NUMBER
NUMBER OF VOLUMES HELD AT END OF PREVIOUS YEAR *(1967-68)*	1	
ADJUSTED END-OF-YEAR TOTAL *(If no adjustment is needed, repeat entry from Line 1 above)*	2	
NUMBER OF VOLUMES ADDED DURING YEAR *(Without subtraction of volumes withdrawn)*	3	
NUMBER OF VOLUMES WITHDRAWN DURING YEAR	4	
TOTAL NUMBER OF VOLUMES HELD AT END OF YEAR *(1968-69) (Sum of Lines 2 and 3, minus Line 4)*	5	
NUMBER OF REELS OF MICROFILM HELD AT END OF YEAR	6	
NUMBER OF PHYSICAL UNITS OF OTHER FORMS OF MICROTEXT *(e.g., number of micro-cards, microprints, or microfiche cards)* HELD AT END OF YEAR *(Estimate, if necessary)*	7	
NUMBER OF PERIODICAL TITLES, EXCLUDING DUPLICATES, BEING RECEIVED AT END OF YEAR	8	
NUMBER OF OTHER *(nonperiodical)* SERIAL TITLES, EXCLUDING DUPLICATES, BEING RECEIVED AT END OF YEAR	9	

PART II - STUDENT AND OTHER HOURLY ASSISTANCE, 1968-69

ANNUAL TOTAL NUMBER OF HOURS OF STUDENT ASSISTANCE	1	
ANNUAL TOTAL NUMBER OF HOURS OF OTHER HOURLY ASSISTANCE	2	

PART III – LIBRARY OPERATING EXPENDITURES, 1968-69

	LINE NO.	AMOUNT
TOTAL SALARIES, BEFORE DEDUCTIONS, OF REGULAR LIBRARY STAFF	1	$
SALARY EQUIVALENTS OF CONTRIBUTED-SERVICE STAFF	2	$
TOTAL WAGES PAID TO STUDENTS AND OTHER HOURLY ASSISTANTS, BEFORE DEDUCTIONS	3	$
EXPENDITURES FOR BOOKS AND OTHER LIBRARY MATERIALS	4	$
EXPENDITURES FOR BINDING AND REBINDING	5	$
OTHER OPERATING EXPENDITURES *(INCLUDING replacement of equipment and furnishings, but EXCLUDING all capital outlay)*	6	$
GRAND TOTAL *(Sum of Lines 1 through 6)*	7	$
ESTIMATED VALUE OF ITEMS WHICH, THOUGH NOT CHARGED TO YOUR LIBRARY ACCOUNTS, CONSTITUTE LIBRARY MATERIALS OR SERVICES		
BINDING AND REBINDING	8	$
AUTOMATION SERVICES	9	$
WORK STUDY ASSISTANCE *(Federal only)*	10	$
OTHER *(Specify)*	11	$

ANNOTATION(S) *(Specify item to which annotation applies)*

OE FORM 2300-5, 3/69 REPLACES OE FORM 2300-5, 1/68, WHICH IS OBSOLETE.

88

PART IV - DATA FOR YOUR INSTITUTION AS A WHOLE

NOTE: As appropriate, please consult your institution's business officer and chief academic officer to insure proper completion of these items, which are essential for relating the library's activities and staff to the activities and staff of your institution as a whole. Enter estimates if exact data are not available.

EXPENDITURES OF YOUR INSTITUTION FOR EDUCATIONAL AND GENERAL PURPOSES, INCLUDING FUNDS FOR ORGANIZED RESEARCH, FOR THE INSTITUTION'S FISCAL YEAR *(Please coordinate with your institution's business officer)*	PROFESSIONAL STAFF *(senior and junior)* OF YOUR INSTITUTION IN RESIDENT INSTRUCTION, DEPARTMENTAL RESEARCH, AND ORGANIZED RESEARCH, FALL TERM 1969 *(Please coordinate with your institution's chief academic officer.)*		
1. E&G EXPENDITURES, 1968-69	2. NUMBER OF FULL-TIME	3. NUMBER OF PART-TIME	4. FTE OF PART-TIME

PART V - LIBRARY STAFF COUNT AND SALARIES, FALL TERM 1969

SECTION A - TOTAL LIBRARY STAFF *(Including contributed-service staff)*

TYPE OF POSITION *(See Page 4 for definitions)* (a)	LINE NO. (b)	NUMBER OF STAFF		FTE OF PART-TIME STAFF (e)	FTE OF TOTAL STAFF *(Col. (c) Plus Col. (e))* (f)	FTE OF CONTRIBUTED-SERVICE STAFF INCLUDED IN COLUMN *(f)* (g)
		FULL-TIME (c)	PART-TIME (d)			
FILLED POSITIONS						
CHIEF LIBRARIAN OR DIRECTOR	1					
ASSOCIATE AND ASSISTANT LIBRARIANS	2					
HEADS OF MAJOR LIBRARY UNITS	3					
OTHER PROFESSIONAL LIBRARIANS	4					
PROFESSIONAL STAFF OTHER THAN LIBRARIANS	5					
NONPROFESSIONAL STAFF	6					
TOTAL FILLED POSITIONS (Sum of Lines 1 through 6)	7					
VACANT POSITIONS						
PROFESSIONAL	8					
NONPROFESSIONAL	9					
TOTAL VACANCIES (Sum of Lines 8 and 9)	10					

(Continued on reverse)

PART V, SECTION B *(continued)* – MEAN SALARY AND DISTRIBUTION OF FULL-TIME LIBRARY STAFF BY SALARY

TYPE OF POSITION (a)	CHECK IF RESTRICTED DATA (b)	LINE NO. (c)	MEAN SALARY* (d)	TOTAL FULL-TIME STAFF (Sum of Columns (f)-(r)) (e)	NUMBER OF FULL-TIME STAFF EMPLOYED AT LEAST 9 MONTHS, BY SALARY BRACKET												
					LESS THAN $4,000 (f)	$4,000 TO $4,999 (g)	$5,000 TO $5,999 (h)	$6,000 TO $6,999 (i)	$7,000 TO $7,999 (j)	$8,000 TO $8,999 (k)	$9,000 TO $9,999 (l)	$10,000 TO $11,999 (m)	$12,000 TO $13,999 (n)	$14,000 TO $15,999 (o)	$16,000 TO $17,999 (p)	$18,000 TO $19,999 (q)	$20,000 OR MORE (r)
A. STAFF EMPLOYED 9-10 MONTHS																	
CHIEF LIBRARIAN OR DIRECTOR	☐	11															
ASSOCIATE & ASSISTANT LIBRARIANS	☐	12															
HEADS OF MAJOR LIBRARY UNITS	☐	13															
OTHER PROFESSIONAL LIBRARIANS	☐	14															
PROFESSIONAL STAFF OTHER THAN LIBRARIANS	☐	15															
NONPROFESSIONAL STAFF	☐	16															
B. STAFF EMPLOYED 11-12 MONTHS																	
CHIEF LIBRARIAN OR DIRECTOR	☐	17															
ASSOCIATE & ASSISTANT LIBRARIANS	☐	18															
HEADS OF MAJOR LIBRARY UNITS	☐	19															
OTHER PROFESSIONAL LIBRARIANS	☐	20															
PROFESSIONAL STAFF OTHER THAN LIBRARIANS	☐	21															
NONPROFESSIONAL STAFF	☐	22															
C. CONTRIBUTED-SERVICE STAFF *(Equate all to 11-12 month rate)*																	
CHIEF LIBRARIAN OR DIRECTOR	☐	23															
ASSOCIATE & ASSISTANT LIBRARIANS	☐	24															
HEADS OF MAJOR LIBRARY UNITS	☐	25															
OTHER PROFESSIONAL LIBRAIANS	☐	26															
PROFESSIONAL STAFF OTHER THAN LIBRARIANS	☐	27															
NONPROFESSIONAL STAFF	☐	28															

**MEAN SALARY FOR EACH LINE = SUM OF ACTUAL SALARIES (OR EQUIVALENTS) DIVIDED BY SUM OF PERSONNEL ON THAT LINE.*

EXPLANATIONS AND INSTRUCTIONS

In this form, basic data are requested on the collections, staff, expenditures and salaries in college and university libraries. The compilations of these data have proved to be valuable tools for administrators, chief librarians, and others concerned with the improvement of library services to higher education. The data will also assist in the administration of Title II of the Higher Education Act and other programs sponsored by State and Federal agencies.

The following changes have been made in the questionnaire since last year:

A. REORGANIZATION: Information concerning the status and salary of the Chief Librarian or Director of Libraries has been combined with similar items for the rest of the staff.

B. OMITTED ITEMS:
1. Interlibrary transactions
2. Budgeted expenditures for current year
3. Beginning salary data

C. NEW ITEM: Staff vacancies

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

A. TIME PERIODS COVERED. The data concerning library collection *(Part I)*, hourly assistance *(Part II)*, and library expenditures *(Part III)* should be reported for your fiscal year 1968-69. In Part IV, the expenditure data for your institution are likewise for fiscal year 1968-69. Data on staff in both Part IV and Part V are for the fall term 1969.

B. LIBRARY UNITS COVERED. Report consolidated data for ALL of the library units in your institution, including libraries in branches, extension centers, and research installations. If it is necessary to omit any library unit(s), please give name and location in Item 5. It is particularly important that this form include data on library services in organized or separately budgeted research *("R & D")* centers, and that the total expenditures and professional staff of such centers be included in Part IV.

C. NEED FOR ESTIMATES. If exact information is not available for an item, PLEASE ENTER AN ESTIMATE for the requested figure. If data are available for a combination of items but not for each component, enter an estimate for each component. Thus, except for the salary table *(Part V, Lines 11-28)*, each item on the form should show *(a)* an appropriate figure, *(b)* an "X" for check boxes, or *(c)* "0" when the quantity to be reported is nothing or zero; DO NOT LEAVE ANY ITEM BLANK.

D. If you have questions or need more copies of the form, please phone Mrs. Doris Holladay, Area Code 202, 963-7708.

SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

PART I - LIBRARY COLLECTION, 1968-69

A. For reporting purposes, a VOLUME is a physical unit of any printed, typewritten, handwritten, mimeographed or processed work contained in one binding or portfolio, hardbound or paper bound, which has been classified, cataloged, or otherwise prepared for use. Include BOUND periodical volumes. Include Government documents that have been classified and cataloged, counting as a volume such material as is contained in one binding or portfolio. Depository libraries should ordinarily include documents classified in accordance with the Superintendent of Documents classification.

B. All forms of microtext *(including microfilm)* are to be excluded from Lines 1-5, but ARE TO BE REPORTED SEPARATELY on Lines 6 and 7. If the number of reels or other units of microtext are not separately available in your records, please estimate their number for purposes of providing separate data here.

C. For Line 8, a PERIODICAL is defined as a publication issued in parts that usually contain articles by several contributors. It generally has a distinctive title and the successive numbers or parts are intended to appear at stated intervals, and usually for an indefinite period. On Line 9 report OTHER SERIALS, including newspapers, yearbooks, annual reports, publishers' series, monographic series, and serial proceedings and transactions of societies. Please provide estimates in accordance with these definitions if exact data are not available.

PART II - STUDENT AND OTHER HOURLY ASSISTANCE

If your library has assistance from students in the Federal College Work-Study Program, report as follows: *(a)* Include in Part III, Line 3 any amount that may have been allocated to the library budget from the MATCHING funds which your institution provided for the program; and *(b)* Report in Part III, Line 10 the dollar value of the Work-Study students' assistance. If the library has help from a student assistance program other than College Work-Study, the wages for such assistance should normally be included in Part III, Line 3. The total hours worked by student assistants in all programs should be included in Part II, Line 1.

PART III - LIBRARY OPERATING EXPENDITURES, 1968-69

A. If your institution's fiscal year does not close in time to obtain audited expenditure data by October 1, please request assistance from your business office in providing the necessary estimates of 1968-69 expenditures.

B. Note that funds EXPENDED in 1968-69 from Federal or other grants *(as distinguished from funds RECEIVED in 1968-69)* are to be included in this Part.

C. On Line 1, include expenditures for salaries, before any deductions, of professional and nonprofessional staff of the library. Staff benefits, such as social security, retirement, pension contributions, and other "fringe benefits" paid by the institution should be excluded. Also exclude bindery salaries and wages *(see Paragraph F)*.

D. Although all new as well as old holdings should be included in Part I, expenditures made in the process of building up a collection for a new or expanded library are CAPITAL rather than OPERATING expenditures and should NOT be included in Part III.

E. The estimated value of personal services *(salary equivalents)* contributed by members of religious orders should be included on Line 2. Other contributed *(volunteer)* service should be reported on Line 11.

F. Line 5 should include expenditures made from the library accounts for binding or rebinding done outside the library. If your library operates its OWN bindery, include on Line 5 the TOTAL expenditures for this operation, including those for salaries, wages, and supplies.

G. Note that Lines 8 through 11 provide for the estimated value of certain materials or services which are not charged to your library accounts. As noted in connection with Part II, enter on Line 10 the estimated value of Work-Study assistance, and on Line 11 report the value of any other type(s) of unbudgeted support service, specifying their nature.

PART IV - GENERAL INSTITUTIONAL DATA

A. Although the information required in Part IV concerns the entire institution rather than the library alone, such information is important for analysis of the library data, and the entries made in this part will markedly improve the final publication.

B. The figure for Line 1 should be obtained from the institution's business officer, and data for Lines 2-4 from the chief academic officer.

PART V - LIBRARY STAFF AND SALARIES, FALL TERM 1969

SECTION A - TOTAL LIBRARY STAFF

A. In this section report all staff *(including contributed-service staff)* serving the library in regular positions, i.e., full-time or part-time positions functioning during at least the fall term. Also, on Lines 8, 9, and 10 report vacancies in positions budgeted for the fall term. *(For definition of full-time, see Paragraph A in Section B below.)*

B. For reporting purposes, PROFESSIONAL LIBRARIANS *(Lines 1 through 4)* are defined as staff doing work that requires training and skill in the theoretical or scientific aspect of library work, as distinct from its mechanical or clerical aspect. Note that the group designated "Heads of major library units" *(Line 3)* includes heads of school, college, or branch libraries and heads of major library departments or divisions.

C. PROFESSIONAL STAFF OTHER THAN LIBRARIANS are defined as persons who, though not librarians, are in positions normally requiring at least a bachelor's degree *(Line 5)*.

D. NONPROFESSIONAL STAFF are persons in receiving, shipping, storing, secretarial duties, etc. *(Line 6)*.

E. To compute the full-time equivalent *(FTE)* of the part-time staff reported in Column *(d)*, add the hours worked in a typical week by all regular part-time staff, and divide by the number of hours in your full-time work week; round to nearest tenth of a position, and enter the result in Column *(e)*. Complete Column *(f) (FTE of total staff)* by adding Columns *(c)* and *(e)*. *NOTE: The services of hourly employees who work only intermittently should NOT be reported here but rather in Part II, Line 1 or Line 2.*

F. As appropriate, use a similar procedure to obtain, in terms of full-time equivalents, the components of Column *(f)* that are represented by contributed-service staff and enter this figure in Column *(g)*.

SECTION B - SALARIES OF FULL-TIME STAFF

A. This section requests salary data for all FULL-TIME library staff members who, at the beginning of the fall term 1969, held contracts for periods of at least 9 months. Exclude staff serving full-time for less than 9 months. The definitions in Section A for types of position also apply here.

B. Report salaries in terms of contract salaries before deductions. Staff on 9-10 month and 11-12 month contracts should be entered, respectively, in tier A and tier B of the table. Estimate salary equivalents of contributed-service staff members *(equating them to an 11-12 month rate)* and report them in tier C.

C. For staff reported on each line of the table, compute the mean salary *(Column (d))* by summing the salaries and dividing by the number of staff in Column *(e)*.

D. If your institution wishes to restrict the use of salary data for a particular type of position to summary tabulations, enter an "X" on the appropriate line in Column *(b)* of the salary table.

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91

RELATED NCES PUBLICATIONS

Analytic Reports

OE-15031-60 Library Statistics of Colleges and Universities, 1959-60: Analytic Report

OE-15031-62 Library Statistics of Colleges and Universities, 1961-62: Analytic Report

OE-15031-64 Library Statistics of Colleges and Universities, 1963-64: Analytic Report

OE-15031-68 Library Statistics of Colleges and Universities: Analytic Report, Fall 1968

Institutional Data

OE-15023 Library Statistics of Colleges and Universities, 1959-60: Institutional Data

OE-15023-61 Library Statistics of Colleges and Universities, 1960-61: Institutional Data

OE-15023-62 Library Statistics of Colleges and Universities, 1961-62: Institutional Data

OE-15023-63 Library Statistics of Colleges and Universities, 1962-63: Institutional Data

OE-15023-64 Library Statistics of Colleges and Universities, 1963-64: Institutional Data

Library Statistics of Colleges and Universities, 1965-66: Institutional Data *

OE-15023-67 Library Statistics of Colleges and Universities: Data for Individual Institutions, Fall 1967

OE-15023-68 (Out of Print) Library Statistics of Colleges and Universities: Data for Individual Institutions, Fall 1968

OE-15023-69 Library Statistics of Colleges and Universities: Data for Individual Institutions, Fall 1969

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* Survey conducted under contract with the U.S. Office of Education by the American Library Association and the University of Wisconsin - Milwaukee. Published by the American Library Association in 1967.

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93

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